B.S.A
Perfect in every part Bicycle.
Price reduced to Rs. 207 nett.
WELLINGTON CYCLE & MOTOR Co.
BOMBAY & POONA.

The Bombay Chronicle

RALEIGH
THE ALL-STEEL BICYCLE
Popular Gents Roadster cycle complete.
Price reduced to Rs. 162 nett.
WELLINGTON CYCLE & MOTOR Co.
BOMBAY & POONA.

FOUNDED BY SIR PHEROZESHAH M. MEHTA IN 1913.

VOL. XII NO 16- BOMBAY FRIDAY, JANUARY 18, 1924. TWO ANNAS.

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SHIPPING.

P. & O.
AND
BRITISH INDIA.
COMPANIES INCORPORATED IN ENGLAND.
MAIL & PASSENGER SERVICE
P. and O. SAILINGS TO PLYMOUTH AND LONDON CALLING AT MARSEILLES.
All Passengers are required to be in possession of passports.

Date.	Steamer.	Connecting at Aden with	Tons
	Plassy		7,393
26th Jan.	Dongola	Narkunda *	16,227
2nd Feb.	Delta		8,097
9th ,,	Macedonia X		11,089
16th ,,	Malwa †		10,941
23rd ,,	Dongola	Moldavia *	16,277
1st March.	Mantua		10,902
8th ,,	Morea X		10,911
15th ,,	Caledonia		7,622
22nd ,,	Dongola @	Mooltan @	20,700
29th ,,	Kaisar-I-Hind		11,430
5th April.	Naldera X		15,993
9th ,,	Devanha	Extra steamer	8,092
12th ,,	Malwa		10,941
19th ,,	Dongola	Maloja *	20,700
26th ,,	Macedonia		11,089
3rd May.	Delta	China X	7,852
10th ,,	Mantua		10,902
17th ,,	Dongola	Mongolia *	16,386
24th ,,	Caledonia		7,622
31st ,,	Delta	Narkunda *	16,227

* Through steamers from Australia have limited accommodation for passengers from India.
X Through steamers from China have limited accommodation for passengers from India.
† Terminates voyage at Marseilles.
@ Does not convey passengers from India.

BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS.
Bombay to Port Said and Plymouth.

Date about.	Steamer.	Tons.
30th Jan.	MASHOBRA	8,324
6th Feb.	DALGOMA *	5,800
22nd ,,	MORVADA	8,192
7th March	MANDALA	8,246
21st ,,	DUMANA	8,600
4th April	MANELA	8,303
18th ,,	MATIANA	8,965
2nd May	DOMALA	8,441
16th ,,	MASHOBRA	8,324

* Cargo vessel only, will not convey passengers

P. & O. SAILINGS, BOMBAY TO JAPAN VIA COLOMBO, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG, AND SHANGHAI.

19th Jan.	NAGPORE*	5,283
25th ,,	NALDERA	15,993
26th ,,	KIDERPORE*	5,334
3rd Feb.	OBRA*	5,462
6th ,,	ULA*	5,310
20th ,,	JEYPORE*	5,318
21st ,,	SICILIA †	6,813
22nd ,,	CHINA	7,952
29th ,,	LAHORE,*	5252
18th March	SOUDAN§	6,696
24th April	SICILIA§	6,813

§ Proceeds as far as Shanghai only.
* Cargo vessels only, will not convey passengers.
† Will not convey passengers on this voyage only.

BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS
TO AFRICA, KARACHI, PERSIAN GULF, TUTICORIN, COLOMBO, MADRAS, CALCUTTA, AND RANGOON.

Date about	Steamers.	Destinntion.
19th January	VARSOVA ..	Buscch via K'chi
19th ,, —	CHARLA	Karachi via K'war
21st ,, —	VITA —	Karachi via K'war
23rd ,, —	KARAPARA	East & S. Africa.
24th ,,	BARPETA —	Buscch via K'chi & P. Gulf Ports 9 a m.

Terms and Rates of Freight and Passage may be arranged with
MACKINNON MACKENZIE AND CO.,
Nicol Road, Fort, Bombay.
P.O. Box 122.

NOTICE.

CANADIAN GOVERNMENT MERCHANTS MARINE LIMITED
AND
B. I. S. N. CO'S JOINT SERVICE.
CALCUTTA TO HALIFAX DIRECT TAKING CARGO FOR TRANSHIPMENT.
Terms Rate of Freight and Passages may be arranged with:—
MACKINNON MACKENZIE & CO.
12, Strand Road, CALCUTTA.
P. P. O. Box 162.
Telephone No. 1236.

SHIPPING.

N. Y. K. LINE
REGULAR SERVICE to JAPAN via SINGAPORE, HONGKONG, and SHANGHAI.

Steamer	Commander	Tons	Arrival	Departures.
Lima Maru	J. Etigawa	7250	20 Dec.	19th Jan
Penang Maru	C. Goto	5214	4 Jan	20th ,,
Yomei Maru	S. Yamamura	7151	12th Jan	22nd ,,
*Tenba Maru	N Wada	5842	16th Jan	28th ,,
Genoa Maru	T. Matsuda	6785	19th Jan	1st Feb
*Sado Maru	I. Nirei	5898	27th Jan	10th ,,

* Passenger Steamer.

REVISED PASSAGE FARES

For:—Class	1st Class	2nd Class	European Steerage	3rd Class with food	3rd Class without food
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Singapore	300	210	158	105	84
Hongkong	480	270	203	135	108
Shanghai	540	320	240	160	128
Kobe	610	380	285	190	152

For revised passage tariff apply to:—
NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA,
Alice Building, Horaby Road, Fort, Bombay.
Telephone No. 279. Telegrams "YUSEN"

THE SCINDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LTD
FORTNIGHTLY SERVICES BETWEEN:—
1. Rangoon, Bombay, Karachi via Malabar.
2. Rangoon, Madras, Colombo.
3. Calcutta and Karachi via coast ports.
4. Rangoon, Calcutta according to demand.
For freights and other particulars apply to:
Messrs. NAROTTAM MORARJEE & CO., Agents.
Ballard Estate, BOMBAY.

INSURANCE.

THE ASIAN COMMERCIAL ASSURANCE CO.
INDIAN CONCERN WITH INDIAN CAPITAL.
ATTRACTIVE PLANS.
TABLE A-1 A SPECIALITY.
Speedy settlement of claims.
AGENTS WANTED.
For particulars apply to:—
THE SECRETARIES.
ASIAN BUILDING.
Ballard Estate. Fort, Bombay.

EMPIRE OF INDIA
LIFE ASSURANCE CO., LTD.,
Total Assets exceed Rs. 2,10,00,000
Annual Income exceeds Rs. 39,00,000
New Business exceeds Rs. 71,00,000
Low Premiums. Liberal Conditions
Worldwide Policies.
ALLUM, BHARUCHA & CO., Managers.

NETHERLANDS TRADING SOCIETY.
BANKERS.
NEDERLANDSCHE HANDEL-MAATSCHAPPY.
Incorporated in Holland.
ESTABLISHED BY ROYAL CHARTER 1824
Fully paid up Capital F80,000,000 £8,666,666
Reserve Funds F42,429,181 £3,535,765
HEAD OFFICE AT AMSTERDAM (Holland).
Agencies at ROTTERDAM and THE HAGUE
HEAD AGENCY AT BATAVIA.
BRANCHES.
DUTCH EAST INDIES:

Semarang	Djember	Pekalongan
Sourabaya	Djocja	Pontianak
Medan	Kota Radja	Solo
Bandjermasin	Macassar	Tegal
Bandjoeng	Padang	Tjilatjap
Cheribon	Palembang	Weltevreden

STRAITS SETTLEMENTS.—Singapore, Penang.
BRITISH INDIA.—Calcutta, Bombay, Rangoon.
JAPAN:—Kobe.
CHINA:—Shanghai, Hongkong.
LONDON BANKERS.—The National Provincial and Union Bank of England Ltd.
CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and interest allowed at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum on daily balance up to Rs. 1,00,000.—If the accrued interest for six months does not amount to Rs. 10, no interest will be allowed.
FIXED DEPOSITS received and interest allowed on terms to be ascertained on application.
LETTERS OF CREDIT DRAFTS issued on the above Agencies, the Principal Continental places, South Africa, America and Australia.
Every description of Banking, Exchange and Bullion business transacted.
BOMBAY OFFICE—82, ESPLANADE ROAD
L. J. S. VAN LEEUWEN, Agent.

INSURANCE.

THE NATIONAL INDIAN LIFE INSURANCE CO., LTD.
Incorporated in India, 1907.
MARTIN & CO.
Managing Agents.
Insure under an Endowment Policy
The Company pays all incidental expenses—you pay the premiums.—The Company pays you on maturity or your heirs, if death occurs earlier.
NO VEXATIOUS CONDITIONS
A SIMPLE CONTRACT—PROMPT PAYMENT.
For all particulars and forms apply to—
W. ST. JOHN CHURCH, Resident Manager
CALCUTTA.
HEAD OFFICE: 5/7 Clive St., CALCUTTA.
OR C. N. MADHAVA ROW, BRANCH SECRETARY, EXAMINER PRESS BUILDING, MEDOWS STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.
M. S. HOOSAIN, Secretary, Hyderabad, Deccan.

AMICHAND GOVANJI.
THE OLDEST AND MOST POPULAR CONFECTIONER'S DEPOT IN INDIA.
ESTABLISHED OVER HALF A CENTURY AGO.
Opposite Juma Masjid, Shaikh Memon Street Out Fort, Bombay.
'Phone No. 670
This establishment has been specially awarded the following certificates:—
Vegetarian Federal Union, 16, Farringdon Street, E. C.
We beg to inform the Vegetarian Federal Union of London that Amichand Govanji, the Indian Confectioner of Bombay, has been awarded a certificate from the Vegetarian Exhibition and Congress held in the year 1896 for the excellence and delicacy of his Confectionery.
(Sd.) W. HILL, Chairman.
(Sd.) HARRY PHILLIPS, Secretary.
LADWAS (sweet balls) of various description and sizes.
SUTTERFENNY (a fluid of threadlike round cake) sweetened and fragrant.
HALWAS of different descriptions such as (a) Mahim Halva or (Viv), (b) Saffron Halva with almonds, (c) Gunn, Halva, (d) Rose scented Halva, (e) Venila Halva (f) Mashatti Halva, (g) Ice Cream Halva. (h) Orange Halva.
All orders executed under competent supervision with care and promptitude.
No such so-called preparations are genuine unless purchased from our Depot, bearing our signboard and bearing a printed label on the wrappers as well.
No V. P. P. will receive our attention.
The generous public are requested to give us a trial.

DIAMOND JUBILEE WASHING COMPANY.
THE PREMIER FIRM IN THE LAUNDRY AND CLEANING TRADE IN INDIA.
Head Office—Hamam Street, Fort, Bombay.
Branch I.—Thakordwar, Bombay.
Branch II.—Shaik Memon Street, Bombay.

C. P. CEMENT
"SWASTIKA" Brand
is the
Finest Cement made in India
TRIAL SOLICITED
for Government Tests and other particulars
Apply to
Messrs. SHAPOORJI PALLONJI & Co.
70, Medows Street, Fort, BOMBAY.
Messrs. BAKUBHAI AMBALAL & Co.
AHMEDABAD.

The Bengal Insurance And Real Property Co., Ltd.
HEAD OFFICE:—12, Dalhousie Square, Calcutta.
BOMBAY OFFICE:—46, Churchgate Street, Fort, Bombay.
C. I. OFFICE:—17, Sikh Mohalla, INDORE, C. I.
A PROGRESSIVE LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY.
The only Company to provide houses for its Policy-holders under its Housing Scheme.
ALL UP-TO-DATE LIFE INSURANCE PLANS.
GUARANTEED BONUS
AUTOMATIC NON-FORFEITURE.
PERSONAL DISABILITY ADVANTAGES.
LIBERAL SURRENDER VALUES.
Investment Bonds a speciality.
WANTED.— GENTS for every district head-quarter in Bombay Presidency or C. I. and Rajputana. Good terms offered to really capable men.
APPLY TO RESPECTIVE BRANCH OFFICES.

Dr. D. Writer & Co.
Have always in stock sugar-coated "Tikli" Brand tablets of Quinine Bisulph. Purgative vegetable Laxative and plain Tikli as Soda-Mint-Aspirin, Anti-malarial Soda water and Lemonade.
Can be had from respectable Chemists and the Manufacturer
Dr. D. Writer & Co.
Corner Grant Road, BOMBAY, No. 7. A.

150
ONE HUNDRED AND FIFTY PAGE BOOK
'KAMA SHASTRA,'
a guide to health, wealth and prosperity is supplied
GRATIS AND POST FREE
on application to:—
ATANK NIGRAH PHARMACY
P. O JAMNAGAR,
Dist. (Kathiawar.)

INSURANCE.

Young Man!
The first years of your life must make provision for the last. Our Endowment Policy which also protects your dependents—is simple, systematic and practical.
Write us about it just now:—
THE MANUFACTURERS LIFE INSURANCE Co.,
Offices:—49-51, Cowasji Patel Street, Fort, Bombay.
M. KANJI & Co.
General Agents.

CLASSIFIED ADVTS.

Readers' Private Short Advertisements are inserted in these columns at the following rates:—

FIRST 20 WORDS—ONE RUPEE.

Every additional word—One Anna.

CASH MUST ACCOMPANY ORDER.

The full name and address of the advertiser is required, not necessarily for publication.

Advertisers who do not wish their names and addresses published will be given a Box number. The words "apply Box No. ..... Advertisement Department, "Bombay Chronicle" to be paid for.

Replies to advertisements cannot be forwarded, but can be obtained at the office on production of the voucher.

Answers to advertisements should be addressed as follows:—Box Number ..... Advertisement Department, "Bombay Chronicle" Office, Bombay.

SITUATIONS VACANT.

WANTED—SEVERAL AGENTS for a firm in Punjab, salary according to qualifications. Apply sharp to MANAGER, ORIENTAL SERVICE BUREAU, Delhi.
A 9453

WANTED AT ONCE—COMPOUNDER Apply to Box No. 9991 Advt., Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
A R9499

WANTED—HINDU GIRL to coach two children, aged 6 and 4, at Khetwadi in primary Marathi and English songs and lessons. Apply Box No. 990, Advt. Dept. "Bombay Chronicle."
A R9497

WANTED—An experienced Gujrati knowing SUPERINTENDENT for Amreli Kapole Boarding in Kathiawar. Lodging and Boarding free. Can provide quarters for family. Write stating terms to KHUSHALDAS K. PAREKH, 253, Nagdevi Street, Bombay 3.
A R9442

SITUATIONS WANTED.

YOUNG SOLICITOR desires to join as a PARTNER or ASSISTANT, an old firm. Please write stating terms Box No. 9989, Advt. Dept. "Bombay Chronicle."
B R9498

HOUSES & FLATS TO LET

TO LET—GODOWNS 90 by 25 at Mazgaon. Best for factories and storing houses, fine structures, inquire HARIRAM BHIMJI SONS AND CO. c/o Dr. Shroff's Building, Mazgaon, Bombay, 10.
C R9472

TO LET.—2ND FLOOR of a Bungalow at Panday Road, Colaba, a decent commodious flat, 6 rooms, kitchen, servants' quarters, etc., partly furnished. Rent Rs. 500. Apply to Mr. DADACHANJI, C/o Cowasjee Dinshaw and Bros., Medows St., Fort.
C R9496

TO BE LET—A SPACIOUS GODOWN, fitted with electric lights, suitable even for a Motor Garage at Kumpta Street, Fort. Please apply LALUBHAI NATTOOCHAND, 210, Bazar Gate.
C R9478

TO LET—Top Floor FLAT of fourth building from Bandstand, in Babulnath Road, Chowpatti. Two Bed Rooms, Drawing and Dining Rooms, Servants' Quarters. Modern Sanitary arrangements. Rs. 275 p.m. Apply on premises. (Garage available extra).
C R9485

EDUCATIONAL.

OPPORTUNITY FOR INDIAN STUDENTS desiring qualification for study in England. Special Coaching for Cambridge School Certificate Examination (Bombay Centre) as well as for B. Com. of London, Colombo Centre, and Banking, Accountancy and Commerce Diploma Examinations (Bombay). Apply immediately DAVAR'S COLLEGE, Apollo Street.
M R9448

DAR-UL ULOOM, (Muslim High School), Panchgani.—Accommodation in two first class and one second class dormitories being already filled, a special class accomodating 24 students is arranged in a special Bungalow; 16 students have already been taken in and only 8 more could be admitted. Parents desirous of sending boys should immediately apply to avoid disappointment. The Hony. Secretary regrets very much there is no more room. University Commission has paid a visit to the Dar-ul-uloom and certified it to be upto the standard required. Fit students desirous of appearing for the University Examinations will be able to do so. HOOSEINBHOY A. LALLJEE, Hony. Secretary, Khoja Moholla, Bombay, 3.
M18606

HOTELS.

CALCUTTA HOTEL.

MIRZAPUR SQUARE, NORTH CALCUTTA.

IDEAL HOTEL for Indian Ladies and Gentlemen. Charges: Rs. 6, Rs. 4 and Rs. 2-8 per diem.

Telegram: "CALHOTEL."

MONTE CARLO HOTEL WINDSOR

FIRST CLASS ENGLISH HOTEL
CENTRAL HEATING.
Hot and Cold Running Water in every Room.
GAILLARD & FAU.

HOTEL LOTTI

AN ARISTOCRATIC HOTEL
PARIS—Rue de Castiglione
PARIS
Adresse Telegraphique: OTELOTI

GRAND HOTEL DE NOAILLE & METROPOLE

MARSEILLE (FRANCE).

The most popular and High class Hotel of Marseilles.

ST. MORITZ.

SWITZERLAND. THE BELVEDERE.

HIGH-CLASS English Family Hotel in finest absolutely free, and sunniest situation. Inclusive terms from 12 to 24.

ALLAHABAD.

CENTRAL HOTEL—Allahabad.

DOUBLE STORIED FIRST CLASS HOTEL under European Supervision, near Railway, Bright, Airy Rooms, every comfort, excellent cuisine, Electric lights and fans. Reasonable charges.

'Phone 222.

MUSSOORIE.

SAVOY HOTEL—Mussoorie.
Will open for the season 1924, from April 1st.
The most popular Hotel in the Hills.
Great Reduction in Tariff to meet the Exigencies of the Times.
CARLTON HOTEL—LUCKNOW.
(Open throughout the year.)
India's Premier and Most Up-to-date Hotel.
(Under same management.)

PHOTOGRAPHY.

PHOTOGRAPHS.

Photographs of general interest are invited from readers from all parts of India for publication in the "Sunday Chronicle." Preference will be given to topical photographs on subjects of political, general, engineering and scientific interest. Accepted photographs will be paid for at usual rates.

All photographs must be sent to the

EDITOR,
"Sunday Chronicle."

MACHINERY, TOOLS, ETC.

FOR SALE—Lathes, Electric Dynamo, wheel cutters, Oil Engines, etc., etc. See DHANJI MAWJI, Katha Bazar, Bombay.
K R9492

MACHINERY FOR SALE—5 Cards Asselles make of year 1894; 5 Cards year 1903 45in. on wire; 1 8 by 3 Drawing year 1890; 1 Slubbing year 1897 80 Spindles; 2 Inter year 1897 124 Spindles; 5 Rovings year 1897 160 Spindles. All above Platt Bros' make. 2 Ring frames year 1902 304 Spindles Howard Bullough's make; 1 Green's Economiser 96 Tubes of 16 Rows each complete with scrapers and gearing, etc.; 40 Cast Iron English flange pipes 9ft. long, 2½in. bore, suitable for fire service. All second-hand and in good working condition. For particulars, etc., please apply to Box No. 9967, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
K18565

TRADE ANNOUNCEMENTS.

THE GWALIOR SUN BRAND PORTLAND CEMENT.

"Surpasses all the requirements of the British Standard Specification and is certified by Government Test House, Alipore to be cement of a high order and recommended for all classes of work. All enquiries and orderr will have our best attention.

THE GWALIOR CEMENT CO., LTD.,
Navsari Buildings, Fort, BOMBAY.
Tel. No. 1988.

STILL MORE TEXTILATIES.

Textile Stores of best quality.
Economical to buy and use.
Exceptionally useful to all Mills.
Tested and proved for years.
Infinitely superior to all competitors.
Local supplies always in hand.
Agents, the Sizing Materials Company.
Trade Mark TTT for Textilaties.
Incorporated as Jones Textilaties, Limited.
Established for fifty-four years.
Serving all the Textile world.

T18579

PURE HENNA—We are cultivators of largest fields of Henna and supplying leaves and powders, at very moderate rates. Orders for large or small quantity solicited. THE ORIENTAL AND OCCIDENTAL CO., Fatehpuri, Delhi.
T R9283

EXTRAORDINARY SACRIFICE:—Eight days winding solid Gold Wirtlet Watch radium fancy cut dial Lever fully jewelled Brand new Rs. 45 or near offer. Apply to Box No. 9992 Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
R9500

ON VIEW—Mr. Meherji H. Kothari and others valuable plain and carved furniture "Fiat" CAR, Chesterfields, piano, Phonographs, Drawing room suites, Silver cabinets etc., etc., will be sold by Public Auction by Messrs. BENNETT & CO., on SUNDAY the 20th instant, at 2-30 p.m., Altamount Road, Cumbala Hill, "Raj Mahal". See auction advertisement.
T R9486

AUCTION SALE.

CRAWFORD & CO.

Auctioneers and Commission Agents,
122, Apollo Street, Fort
Telephone No. 20521.

SALE TO-DAY AT 4-30 P.M. (S.T.)

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE IMMOVABLE PROPERTY AT MOUNT ROAD, MAZAGAON.

Under instructions from Messrs. Tyabji Dayabhai and Co., Attorneys for the Mortgagees and on account and at the risk of the estate of the late Mortgagor Alimahomed Virjibhai, Messrs. CRAWFORD AND CO., will sell by Public Auction TO-DAY FRIDAY, the 18th January, 1924 at 4-30 p.m. (S.T.) on the premises the undermentioned property pursuant to the Power of Sale contained in an Indenture of Mortgage dated the 3rd October 1921 and made between the said Mortgagor of the one part and the Mortgagees of the other part.

DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPERTY.

All that piece or parcel of Leasehold land with the building standing thereon situate lying and being at Mount Road, Mazagaon, in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay containing by admeasurement 2775.55 square yards and bearing Collector's Old No. 10, New No. B/16233 Old Survey No. 33 and New Survey No. IB/3697 and assessed by the Assessor of Municipality under E Ward No. 4842 and Street No. 2 and bounded on or towards the North partly by the property of Mrs. D'Lima, and partly by the Rose Cottage Lane, on or towards the South and East by the property of Sorabji Warden and Behramji Warden, on or towards the West partly by the Mount Road, Mazagaon and partly by the property of Mrs. D'Lima which said property is held by the Mortgagor under a Lease of 99 years dated 17th January 1876 from the Secretary of State for India.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to Messrs. Tyabji Dayabhai and Co., Attorneys for the Mortgagees at their office at Esmail Building Hornby Road, Fort, or to the undersigned.

CRAWFORD & CO.,
Auctioneers.

J. S. MODY & CO.

AUCTIONEERS.
Apollo Street.

NOTICE.

The auction sales of the 1st Panjrapole property and half share of Ville-Parle property and Aluminumum works advertised for sale to-day and to-morrow are adjourned for a short time.

TIMBER AUCTION.

Teak squares of all description for furniture-makers, contractors, house-builders and timber merchants.

AUCTION SALE OF ABOUT 250 TONS TEAK SQUARES.

On FRIDAY, the 18th day of January, 1924, at 4 p.m. (S. T.), Messrs. J. S. MODY and Co., Auctioneers, will sell by Auction at Sewri Pond, by order of Messrs. F. K. Mody and Sons and on account and at the risk of the concerned

Walace's Bangkok Crown Star 1st class, Fokar Molmin selected, Steel Rangoon Findley Molmin, Richy Bangkok, Miller Saygon and other marks' timbers in suitable lots.

J. S. MODY & CO.,
Auctioneers.

Bombay, 18th January, 1924.

AUCTION SALE.

BENNETT & CO.

120, Apollo Street, Fort.

On SATURDAY, the 19th instant, at 3-30 p.m. (S. T.), Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will sell by Public Auction at their Rooms the quantity of grey and coloured piece-goods, etc.

Office and house-hold furniture, such as crockeryware, writing tables, chairs, cupboards, chest of drawers, lamps teapoys, etc., etc.

By order of the Commissioner of Police Bombay, furniture such as, two mirror frames, two cane seated chairs, teak wood chairs, hanging lamp with bracket, brass bracket, book stand, marble top table, table and earthern flowers vase, wooden table.

By order of the Receivver in Suit No. 5104 of 1921. (Premsukhdas Uderam vs. Shri Madhav Spinning and Weaving Mills Ltd.,) Mensor Zilla Malway. Furniture such as—1 cupboard. 2 Tables, 8 chairs and one easychair.

AT 2-30 P.M. (S. T.).

1 second-hand rubber tyred vis-a-vis.
1 second-hand rubber tyred office shigram.
1 second-hand rubber tyred landaulette.
1 second-hand rubber tyred brougham (English).
1 pair Kathiawady horse, quiet in harness.
1 Waler mare, quiet in harness.

On SUNDAY, the 27th January, 1924, at 2-30 p.m. (S.T.) Messrs. BENNETT AND CO. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at Dwarkadas Jekisondas Bungalow 56-58, Walkeswar Road, very valuable and handsome made to order household furniture, rich glass and crockeryware best platedware, dining table arm and without arm chairs mirror side board and dumbwaiters, rich carpets, fancy vases, electric lamps and fans, Blackwood open carved furniture cottage piano, ice box Chesterfield sofas and chairs, single and double bedsteads, mirror almyrahs, old China ware, wall and table clocks, Dressing Chest of Drawers, Dressing and wash hand tables, cloth and gown presses marble top side tables and teapoys, writing tables, office chairs, glass doors books and silver cases, revolving book stands hat stand, reclining sofas, Baba gari, single and double meat safes, cycle, copper and aluminium utensils, etc., etc.

The property of M. Nagahashi, Esq., Managers of Teikoku Menkwa, Kabushaki Kaisha and others.

Catalogues will be published and the property on view 4 days before the sale.

AUCTION SALE OF BUILDING MATERIALS AT THE JUNCTION OF KAKADWADY AND GIRGAUM BACK ROAD.

Under instructions from the Municipal Commissioner for the City of Bombay Messrs. BENNETT AND CO. will on FRIDAY, the 25th instant sell by Public Auction at 4 p.m. (B.T.) at the above mentioned place.

Building materials of a house case, M. 621

A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale.

A GOOD OPPORTUNITY FOR CAPITALISTS.

AUCTION SALE OF VERY VALUABLE PROPERTIES AT PROCTOR STREET, GIRGAUM.

Under instructions from Messrs. Motichand and Devidas, Attorneys for Mr. Hiralal Backhordas, Receiver in suit No. 415 of 1923, (Manilal Bakore and others vs, Chotalal Maganlal Kothari and others), Messrs. BENNETT & CO., will on FRIDAY, the 18th instant, sell by Public Auction at 4-30 p.m. (S.T.) in the premises the following:—

FIRSTLY.—All that piece or parcel of land of pension and tax tenure more redeemed with the messuages or tenements or dwelling houses standing thereon situate, lying and being at the junction of Girgaum Back Road and Proctor Road in the Registration Sub-district of Bombay containing by admeasurement 3700 square yards or thereabouts registered by the Collector of Bombay under Old No. 216, New No. 1676, Old Survey No. 20 New Survey No. 7359, Cadastral No. 1219, Girgaum Division and assessed by the Assessor and Collector of Bombay Municipality under D Ward Nos. 1805 (1)—1684—Street No. and 1 Lamington Road and bounded on the North by the property described—Secondly—on the South by Girgaum Back Road, on the East by the properties of Anant Shivaji Desai and Parsi Temple and on the West by Proctor Road.

SECONDLY—All that piece or parcel of land of pension and tax tenure now redeemed with messuages, or tenements or dwelling houses, (known as Kennaday House) standing thereon situate, lying and being at Proctor Road in the Registration Sub-district of Bombay containing by admeasurements, 2401 square yards or thereabouts registered by the Collector of Bombay, under Old No. 216, New No. 1676 Old Survey No. 20, New Survey 7359 and assessed by the Assessor and Collector of Bombay Municipality under D. Ward Nos. 1805 (2) 1685, Street Nos. 2, 3 and 5 and bounded on the North by the property of the Church Missionary Trust Association Ltd., on the East by the properties of Anant Shivaji Desai and Parsi Temple, on the South by the property firstly described and on the West by Proctor Road.

For further particulars and conditions of sale, apply to Messrs. Motichand and Devidas Solicitors or to the undersigned.

BENNETT & CO.,

Bombay, 18th January, 1924.

AMUSEMENTS.

For The Special invitation of the H. H. Maharaja of Baroda, The Company will start to Baroda after staging the Following Plays.
These plays will not be staged here again

Gandharva Natak Mandali

New Elphinstone Theatre, Grant Road.
Saturday 19-1 1924 at 8-30 p. m.

Virtanay
Sunday 20-1-1924 at 3-0 p.m. noon

Draupadi
Wednesday 23-1-1924 at 8-30 p.m.

Saubhadra
Saturday 26-1-1924 at 8-30 p.m.

Ekachpyala
Sunday 27-1-1924 at 3-0 p.m. noon

Swayamvar

G. N. Mandali,
Manager.

AMUSEMENTS.

WEST-END CINEMA

TO-NIGHT—FOR THE LAST DAY!
A Mighty Five New Universal Drama
"CROSSED WIRES"
Starring the pet Screen Beauty
GLADYS WALTON
The programme includes a top-notch Comedy by the funniest fellow in the world—The Comedy King.
LARRY SEMON
IN
"THE BELL HOP"
To-day: 5-30; 7; 8-45 and 10-30 p.m. (S.T.)

West-End Cinema

(NEW CHURNEY ROAD.)

NOVELTY CINEMA.

Corner Grant Road, & Lamington Road.
TO-NIGHT
PATHE'S GREATEST & LATEST SERIAL
PLUNDER
Featuring
PEARL WHITE
The Greatest romance of love and loot ever screened
Also
SNUB POLLARD
IN HIS FIRST TWO-REEL COMEDY
"THE OLD SEA DOG"
AN ALL-PATHE' PROGRAMME
Time 5-15, 7, 8-45 and 10-30 p.m.
Saturday & Sunday Matinee 5-30, p.m.
POPULAR PRICES.

PEARL WHITE IN "PLUNDER"

From Saturday 12th January 1924.
3rd GRAND CHANGE OF PROGRAMME. 3rd
TO-NIGHT! TO-NIGHT!!
FRIDAY, 18th January, 1924,
AT 9-30 P. M.

KARLEKAR'S KARLEKAR'S KARLEKAR'S GRAND CIRCUS.

Location open Maidan, Palva Rd. Girgaon
DON'T MISS TO SEE THE THIRD CHANGE OF PROGRAMME.
Every turn sensational novelty and wonderful.
POPULAR PRICES AS USUAL.
Box Plan at S. Rose & Co. Ltd.

Usual Matinees Every WED- SATURDAY & SUNDAY AT 5 P. M.
Children half price under 10 years for Matinee Show only except last Gallery.

Prof. SHUNKER RAO,
Sole Proprietor.
M. J. RATNAM,
Business Manager.

IMPERIAL

continues
ONE WEEK MORE
The Super Social Photo-play
"KALA-NAG"
"KALA-NAG"
(THE TRIUMPH OF JUSTICE)
in eight parts
by
The Kohinoor Film Company.
Daily 4 Shows—5, 7, 9 and 11 p.m.
Saturday, Sunday Extra Show at 3 p.m.
!! SHOWING SHORTLY !!
A THRILLING PATHE SERIAL
featuring
Doris Kenan & Sheldon Lewis.
PRICE AS USUAL.
ALWAYS A GOOD SHOW.

Excelsior Theatre.

TO-DAY AT 10 p. m. only.
"THE POWER WITHIN"
A Drama of a Soul's Awakening. Clean as a Babe's Laughter.

Empire Theatre.

TO-DAY AT 6-30, 8-15 and 10 p. m.
"DADDY"
FEATURING JACKIE COOGAN.

Empress Theatre.

TO-DAY AT 6-30 and 9-30 p. m.
"ORPHANS OF THE STORM"
Mighty Story of the French Revolution.

Cinema Majestic

GIRGAUM
Presents
TO-DAY AND THIS WEEK
HINDUSTAN CINEMA FILM Co's
Latest Social Production
SHARADA OR
KANYA VIKRAY.

One of the most glaring defects of Hindoo Society has been most exquisitely and graphically brought forward—in the fate of Sharada a young Hindoo girl—sacrificed by her Father. Married to an old man of eighty—her appalling condition and the final doom asking for reformation of Society.

IT IS WONDERFUL.
TIME RATES—AS USUAL.

INCOME-TAX & SUPER-TAX.
Statutory Statement of Account prepared, Audit of Books of Firms UNDERTAKEN.
B. L. THOSAR,
Public Accountant.
BOMBAY COMMERCIAL COLLEGE.
Kalbadevi Road, BOMBAY.

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PUBLIC NOTICES.

GOVERNMENT ANNOUNCEMENTS:—Legal and Public Notifications are published in these columns at the following rates:—

	Per column inch per insertion.
1st Insertion	Rs. 7-8-0
2nd Insertion	Rs. 5-8-0
3rd Insertion	Rs. 4-8-0
4th and subsequent insertion	Rs. 2-8-0

Mofussil advertisers are requested to send remittance in advance, and state clearly, whether they wish to insert their advertisements in these columns or in the classified short advertisement column.

THE NATIVE SHARE AND STOCK BROKERS' ASSOCIATION.

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING of the members of the above Association will be held on TUESDAY next the 22nd instant at 2 p.m. (S.T.) at Sir Dinshaw Petit Native Brokers' Exchange Hall.

By order of the Board,
A. H. MADAN,
Ag. Hon. Secretary and Treasurer.

Bombay, 17th January, 1924.

C18651

REWARD OF RS. 5,000

THE ABOVE REWARD will be paid by the Commissioner of Police, Bombay, to any person giving information leading to the arrest and conviction of the offender or offenders responsible for drawing, on the 12th October, 1923, Rs. 85,000 from the Imperial Bank of India, Bombay, on a forged cheque purporting to have been drawn by A. B. Avasia per pro Currimbhoy Ebrahim and Sons for the Indian Bleaching, Dyeing and Printing Works, Limited, in favour of Messrs. Kanji and Co., or bearer and endorsed on the back "Velji Jiwraj, Mulji Jetha Market."

This offer of reward will remain in force for a period of six months from the date hereof.

P. A. KELLY,
Commissioner of Police.

Head Police Office,
Bombay, 15th January, 1924.

C18633

REWARD.

THE COMMISSIONER OF POLICE, Bombay, offers a substantial reward to any person not being a Police Officer, who will give him information regarding the existence of a bucket shop in Bombay which will result in the capture of the bucket shop and the conviction of the person or persons engaged in running it.

P. A. KELLY,
Commissioner of Police.

Head Police Office,
Bombay, 12th January 1924.

18614

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

CONSIGNEES OF CARGO per Nippon Yusen Kaisha's S.S. "Tamba Maru" are hereby informed of the steamer's arrival on the 16th January from Japan via Shanghai, Hongkong, Singapore, Penang and Colombo and requested to send in their Bills of Lading to this Office for counter-signature without delay. No survey will be held on cargo damaged or in doubtful condition unless a written application for such survey is received by the undersigned within seven days from the date of discharge. Capt. J.C. Richards of Messrs. Ericson and Richards, Company's Surveyors, will be attending Docks every morning to survey damages. Cargo removed from the Landing Shed or warehoused is not entitled to the survey. No survey will be held on bag cargo in single gunnies. The Bills for CLAIMS are to be sent into this Office within one month from the date of Steamer's arrival otherwise they will not be entertained.

MANAGER,
Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

TENDERS.

BOMBAY MUNICIPALITY

TENDERS for laying 6" sett-stone pavement on 9" cement concrete foundation along Reay Road from Victoria Road to Kalachowki Road will be received up to 1 p.m. (Bombay Time) on MONDAY, the 28th day of January, 1924.

Tenders should be addressed to the Municipal Commissioner and should be delivered at the office of the Chief Accountant.

Forms of contract, specification etc., will be issued to any one deputed to receive them by the undersigned who will, on application, give any further information that may be required.

By order of the Municipal Commissioner,
T. K. RODDAN,
Executive Engineer.

C 18649

B. B. & C. I. RAILWAY.

NOTICE.

TENDERS returnable on 14th February, 1924, will be received for the purchase of Scrap Brass, Gun Metal, Zinc and white metal by the undermentioned at his office at Mahalakshmi Bombay.

Forms containing conditions and the quantity offered for sale can be had at the undermentioned's office on payment of Re. 1 each.

No tender except on the Railway form will be considered nor will any forms be issued per V.P.P.

Ag. CONTROLLER OF STORES.
Mahalakshmi.

Bombay, 16th January, 1924.

C18642

LEGAL NOTICES.

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that HAMABAI, widow and administratrix of Nusserwanji Jamsetji Sanjana, of Bombay, Parsi Inhabitant, has contracted to sell the undermentioned property to our client, Mr. NOOR BHAI MOOSAJI.

All persons having any claim against or to the said property by way of inheritance, mortgage, sale, gift, lease, lien, charge, trust, maintenance, easement or otherwise howsoever, are hereby required to make the same known in writing to the undersigned at their Office No. 76, Medows Street, Fort, Bombay, within 14 days from the date hereof, otherwise the sale will be completed without reference to such claim and the same, if any, will be considered as waived.

THE SCHEDULE OF THE PROPERTY.

All that piece or parcel of land or ground of the Foras tenure standing thereon, situate, lying and being at Fergusson Cross Road, without the Fort of Bombay, in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay, containing by admeasurement Two thousand and Fifty-seven square yards or thereabouts and registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Old No. 651, New No. 12633, New Survey No. 1/2744, and bounded as follows: that is to say, on or towards the East by the property of Hassum Haji Sulleman, on or towards the West by the property of Mohanlal Purshottum Muskawalla, on or towards the South by the property of the Bombay Baroda and Central India Railway Company, and on or towards the North by the Fergusson Cross Road aforesaid and which said premises are assessed by the Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under G Ward No. 1034 and Street No. 39.

Dated this 17th day of January, 1924.

UNWALLA PEEROZSHAW & PAPA,
Purchaser's Attorneys.

C18648

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that Mr. HAJI YUSUF HAJI ESMAIL SOBANI, of Bombay, has with the concurrence of parties concerned contracted to sell the undermentioned property to our client.

All persons having any claim against or to the said property by way of inheritance, mortgage, sale, gift, lease, lien, charge, trust, maintenance, easement or otherwise howsoever, are hereby required to make the same known in writing to the undersigned at their Office No. 94, Medows Street, Fort, Bombay, within 14 days from the date hereof, otherwise the sale will be completed without reference to such claim and the same, if any, will be considered as waived.

SCHEDULE OF THE PROPERTY.

All that piece or parcel of Quit and Ground rent tenure land or ground with the messuage, tenement or dwelling house standing thereon, situate, lying and being at Bhendi Bazar, Parel Road, in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay, in the Island of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 170 square yards or thereabouts and registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Old No. (34), New No. (7359), Old Survey No. (1574), New Survey No. (3284), and Cadastral Survey No. 2534, Bhuleshvar Division, and in the Books of the Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under C Ward No. 8027 and Street Nos. 130 to 134, Bhendy Bazar, and bounded as follows: that is to say, on or towards the East by Bhendy Bazar Road, on or towards the West by sweeper's passage, on or towards the North by house of Bora Najmoodin Goolamalli Bhaialli and on or towards the South by Mahomedbhoy Amiroodin.

Dated this 17th day of January, 1924.

CHITNIS KANGA & MAZAGONWALLA,
Purchaser's Attorneys.

C18640

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

Suit No. 3351 of 1923.
SHORT CAUSE.

Plaint presented and filed 29th day of August, 1923.

Summons to answer Plaint under Section 27, O. V, rr. 1, 5, 7 and 8, and O. VIII, r. 9 of the Code of Civil Procedure.

Messrs. WASUDEO PARSHRAM WAGH, a firm, doing business as Commission Agents at Mumbadevi, outside the Fort of Bombay ..... Plaintiffs.

versus

(1) VINAYAK LAXMAN KENKRE, (2) SHANTARAM VINAYAK KENKRE, (3) VISHWANATH VINAYAK KENKRE and (4) BUCHI VINAYAK KENKRE, all of Bombay, Hindu Merchants, residing at Burrows Lane, outside the Fort, and at present doing business at Nalusopara, in Thana District, under the name, style and firm of Shantaram Vinayak Kenkre ..... Defendants.

GEORGE V, by the Grace of God, of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland and of the British Dominions beyond the Seas, King, Defender of the Faith, Emperor of India, Greeting: WHEREAS the abovenamed Plaintiffs have filed a Plaint in this Court against you the abovenamed Defendants whereof the following is a concise statement, viz:—

The Plaintiffs pray that the Defendants may be ordered to pay to the Plaintiffs the sum of Rs. 4,884 together with interest thereon at the rate of Nine per cent. per annum from the 20th day of August, 1923, till judgment; costs of the suit and interest till payment at the rate of 6 per cent. per annum.

You are hereby summoned to appear in this Court on the 5th day of February 1924, at quarter past eleven o'clock standard time in the forenoon, in person or by an Advocate duly instructed by an Attorney of this Court and able to answer all material questions relating to the suit, or who shall be accompanied by some other person able to answer all such questions to answer the abovenamed Plaintiffs and as the day fixed for your appearance is appointed for the final disposal of the suit, you must produce all your witnesses on that day, and you are hereby required to take notice that in default of your appearance on the day before mentioned, the suit will be heard and determined in your absence; and you will bring with you (or send by your Attorney) any document in your possession or power containing evidence relating to the merits of the plaintiff's case or upon which you intend to rely in support of your case.

Witness Sir LALLUBHAI ASHARAM SHAH, Knight, Ag. Chief Justice at Bombay aforesaid, this 6th day of September, 1923.

Seal of the High Court at Bombay.

R. B. PATEL,
for Prothonotary.

R. B. PATEL.

The 6th day of September, 1923.

Messrs. SUBNIS GOREGAOKER & CO.,
Plaintiffs' Attorneys.

C18645

LEGAL NOTICES.

PRODDATUR DISTRICT MUNSIF'S COURT

O. S. 895 of 1923.

Plaintiffs:—Hanchate Jeevan Rau and Nagallapati Subbayya of Jammalmadgu.

Defendants:—(1) Motichand Gujjar, (2) Moideen Altar (3) Sivappa of Jugula, Belgaum District.

Suit on dealings for Rs. 427-8-0.

DEFENDANTS to take notice that the above suit is posted to 1-2-24 for defendants' appearance.

C. NARASARAM SASTRI,
Pleader.

Proddatur, 12-1-24.

C18650

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that our clients have contracted to purchase the property hereunder mentioned from Bai SITABAI, widow of ATMARAM RAOJI RELE, ANANDRAO GANPATRAO VASUDEV and Bai PUTLABAI, widow of Ganpatrao Parashuram Vasudev, the present Trustees of an Indenture of Trust, dated the 17th day of November, 1920, in exercise of the power of sale vested in them under the said Indenture of trust.

All persons having any claim against or to the said property by way of inheritance, mortgage, sale, gift, lease, lien, charge, trust, maintenance, easement or otherwise howsoever to make the same known in writing to the undersigned at their office, situate at 79, Medows Street, within 14 days from the date hereof, otherwise the sale will be completed without reference to such claim and the same if any will be considered as waived.

DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPERTY.

All that piece or parcel of land or ground of the Pension and Tax tenure together with the messuage tenement or dwelling house standing thereon, situate at Thakordwar Road without the Fort of Bombay, in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 217 square yards or thereabouts and being a portion of property belonging to the vendors registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Old No. 140, New No. 1238, and New Survey No. 7537 and Cadastral Survey No. 401 and bounded as follows that is to say, on or towards the West partly by the property of Balabhau Ramnath Rao, partly by the property of Anant Balkrishnarao and partly by Khuturwady Lane, on or towards the East by the property of Milknath Parashram Vasudev and others, on or towards the North partly by the Boundary Wall and partly by the other property of the vendors, on or towards the south by Thakordwar Road and which said messuage and premises are assessed by the Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under 'D' Ward No. 75 and Street No. 152 and 154 Thakordwar Road and were formerly and are now in the occupation of the vendors and their tenants.

Dated this 17th day of January, 1924.

MALVI MODY RANCHODDAS & CO.
Purchasers Attorneys.

C18647

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN TO THE PUBLIC that Mr KAMRUDIN ADAMJI, of Bombay, Bohra Mahomedan Inhabitant, has contracted to sell to our client the undermentioned property.

All persons having any claim or interest in, to or upon the said property or any part thereof, by way of sale, mortgage, gift, trust, inheritance, possession, lease, incumbrances, lien, charge, maintenance, easements or otherwise howsoever, are hereby required to make the same known in writing to the undersigned at their Office at 10-16, Hammum Street, Fort, Bombay, within 14 days from the date hereof, after which date the sale will be completed without regard to any claim not so made known as aforesaid and all claims, if any not so made known will be considered as waived and void.

DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPERTY.

All that piece of land with the messuage, tenement, dwelling house or bungalow standing thereon, situate at Mouze Danada Pakhady Santa Cruz, in the Registration District of Bombay, Suburban Sub-District Bandra, registered in the Books of the Collector of Thana, under Survey No. 58, Pot or Sub Nos. 4, 5 and 6, Entry No. 396, and containing by admeasurement Five hundred and Forty square yards or thereabouts, be the same a little more or less, and assessed by the Notified Area Committee under No. 2, and bounded on or towards the East-West and North by public passage and on or towards the South by the property of Bora Abdullabhai Fazullabhai, Together with all out-houses, buildings, yards, ways, wells, water, water-courses, sewers, ditches, drains, lights, liberties, easements, profits, privileges and appurtenances whatsoever to the said hereditaments and premises belonging or in anywise appertaining or with the same or any part thereof now or at any time heretofore usually held, used, occupied or enjoyed.

Dated this 17th day of January, 1924.

MOHILE PAREKH & GANATRA,
Purchaser's Attorneys.

C18643

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

TESTAMENTARY AND INTESTATE JURISDICTION.

GEORGE V by the Grace of God the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland and of the British Dominions beyond the Seas, King, Defender of the Faith, Emperor of India.

Petition for Probate of the last Will and Testament of DHIRAJLAL BHAIDAS late of Bombay, Hindu Bania inhabitant a bachelor, a Merchant. ..... Deceased.

KALYANDAS BHAIDAS, of Bombay, Hindu Bania inhabitant, a Merchant, the sole executor named in the Will of the deceased abovenamed residing at Girgaum Back Road, without the Fort of Bombay. ..... Petitioner.

All persons claiming to have any interest in the Estate of the abovenamed deceased are hereby cited to come and see the Proceedings, if they think fit, before the Grant of Probate.

Witness Sir NORMAN CRANSTOUN MACLEOD, Knight, Chief Justice at Bombay aforesaid this eighth day of January in the year of our Lord One thousand Nine hundred and twenty-four and in the fourteenth year of our Reign.

Seal of the High Court at Bombay.

(Sd.) P.B. MALABARI
Registrar.

(Sd.) R. B. PATEL.

The 8th day of January, 1924.

Messrs. MATUBHAI JAMIETRAM & MADAN
Petitioner's Attorneys.

C18634

LEGAL NOTICES.

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that Mr. MISTRY MAHOMED BOWLA has contracted to sell the undermentioned property to our client. Any person having any claim or interest in or to the said property by way of sale, mortgage, trust, lien, possession, gift, inheritance, lease or otherwise howsoever, is hereby required to make the same known in writing to the undersigned at their Office at Gresham Building, Esplanade Road, Fort, Bombay, and to the Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes, within 14 days from the date hereof, otherwise the sale will be completed without any regard to any such claim and the same, if any, will be considered as waived.

DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPERTY.

All that three pieces or parcels of perpetual Fazandari land or ground now formed into one situate, lying and being at Kambekar Street, in Bombay, in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 318 square yards or thereabouts and registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Old No. —, New No. —, Old Survey No. —, and New Survey No. 3085, and Cadastral Survey No. 1438 of Mandvi and all building standing thereon and bounded on the East by the said Kambekar Street, on the West by the sweeper's passage, on the North by the property of Haji Zakaria Haji Ahmed Patel and on the South by the property of Fathmabai, widow of Mirza Sheikhji, and which premises are assessed under B Ward Nos. 2650 and 2652, Street Nos. 288-290-292-294-296.

Dated this 17th day of January, 1924.

MULLA & MULLA,
Purchaser's Attorneys.

C18644

AUCTION SALE.

MEHTA & CO.

AUCTIONEERS TO THE GOVERNMENT AND G.I.P. RAILWAY.

119, Medows Street, Fort, Bombay.

Telephone No. 21285.

AUCTION SALE OF UNCLAIMED GOODS AND SWEEPINGS ALSO 110 BAGS YELLOW EARTH AND 201 BAGS WHITE EARTH AT THE WADI BUNDER ROADS DEPOT G. I. P. RAILWAY.

Under instructions from the G. I. P. Ry. Co. and in accordance with section 55 and 56 of the Indian Ry. Act No. IX of 1890 Messrs. MEHTA and Co. will sell by Public Auction on THURSDAY, the 31st January, 1924, at 2 p.m. (S.T.) at the above address the following unclaimed goods and sweepings consisting of:—Bags of cotton, bags of wheat, Bags of linseeds, bags of toor, bags of rice, bags of Hirda, cases of locks, empty gas cylinders, bundles of gunny bags, cases of Habardeshary, cases of tea, bundles of rubber tyres, bundles of C. P. goods, lots of burnt wooden planks, case of forms, cases of hardware, drums of oil, kegs of paints, kegs of phynile, bundles of C. I. sheets, packages of iron machinery, bundles of iron bars cases of provisions, iron bars, bales of F. P. cotton bags of earth, bags of yellow earth, tins of grease empty wooden casks, bags country drug, bag of cocoanut, bags of sweeping grain, docras of cotton, bags of abrak, etc., etc.

ALSO

176 Bags yellow earth invoice No. 1 of 22-6-23.
Ex. Rangapuram to Wadi Bunder.
201 Bags white earth invoice No. 23 of 9-6-23.
Ex. Mulkupuram to Wadi Bunder.

Cash will be required at the time of sale for all lots worth upto Rs. 100 and above that a deposit of 50 per cent will be required however in special lots if the Auctioneers demand full amount shall havev to be paid and the goods to be removed on paying balance within 10 days from the date of sale, otherwise wharfage will be charged at one anna per maund per day.

MEHTA & CO.,
Auctioneers.

Bombay, 18th January, 1924.

GANDHI & CO.

Auctioneers and Commission Agents.
No. 72, Medows Street, Fort.
Telephone No. 24927.

SALE THIS DAY AT 3 P.M. (S.T.)

IMPORTENT TO MILL GINSTORES MERCHANTS.

AUCTION SALE OF SHUTTLES, BELTINGS GIN BLADES, ETC.

Messrs. GANDHI & COo. Auctioneers will, under instructions from the Office Concerned sell by public auction on Friday the 18th, January 1924 at 3 p.m. (S.T.) at their Office at 72, Medows Street Fort.

150 Doz. Shuttles of 12½" 13", 13½" and English make.
6 Rolls Durmatine Belting 2 and 2½".
30 Doz. Gin Blades of Double Gins (as Platts No. 84).

A deposit of 25 per cent will be required at the time of sale.

SALE THIS DAY AT 3-30 P.M. (S.T.)

AUCTION SALE OF 1 PACKAGE ENGLISH HOUSEHOLD CROCKERY.
AUCTION SALE OF 1 PACKAGE EN

By order of Messrs. C. Vithaldas and Co. and on account and at the risk of the defaulting Indentor Messrs. Alladin Dhanji, Messrs. GANDHI and Co. Auctioneers will sell by Public Auction at their Rooms at 72, Medows Street, Fort, THIS DAY FRIDAY, the 18th January, 1924, at 3-30 p.m. (S.T.)

1 package English Household Crockery.

Terms 25 per cent deposit.

GANDHI & CO.
Auctioneers.

Bombay, 18th January, 1924.

MISTRY & CO

No. 8/10 Dean Lane near Hummam Street, Fort, Bombay.

Telephone No. 25152.

UNIQUE OPPORTUNITY TO DECORATE BUNGALOWS AND PARKS.

AUCTION SALE of a large and choiced consignment of white and coloured Marble Figures, Pillars, Vases, Fountains and also four life size suzen figures. Winter Summer, Spring and Autumn made by Messrs. Raoul Bigazi and others, the well-known Masters, Hand Artists of Italy.

By the order of the concerned. Messrs. MISTRY AND CO., will sell by Public Auction on THURSDAY, the 24th instant at 3 p.m. (S.T.) in their Auction Room at the above address, choiced consignment of specially selected pieces of white and coloured marble figures with various subjects such as Cupid's Journey, Source of Life, Empire, Loves massage Bating girl, Alegrain hunting, Cindrela, The Sleeping Beauty, and also above 4 suzen figures, etc., etc.

Catalogues will be printed and property is on view.

MISTRY AND CO.,
Auctioneers.

Bombay, 18th January 1924.

AUCTION SALE.

SORABJEE COWASJEE & CO.

AUCTIONEERS & COMMISSION AGENTS.
123, Medows Street, Fort, Bombay.
Telephone No. 22736.

A GOOD OPPORTUNITY TO MOTOR CAR DEALERS, TRANSPORT COMPANIES, MAIL CONTRACTORS AND OTHERS.
SALE OF WELL KNOWN BRITISH QUADS MOTOR LORRIES.

Messrs. SORABJEE COWASJI & CO., will sell by public Auction on FRIDAY, the 25th instant at 3-30 p.m. (S.T.) in the Compound of Messrs. Moor's Soda Water Factory at Lamington Road, opposite the Byculla Club Compound, the following:—

By order of the Bank concerned:—
2 British Quad four wheel drive Chassis.
2 British Quads four wheel drive Lorries.
By order of the Bank concerned:—
3 British Quad four wheel drive Chassis.
2 British Quad four wheel drive Lorries.

The Lorries can be inspected at any time between 11 a.m. and 5 p.m. before the sale at the above address.

A deposit of 25 per cent will be required at the time of knocking the lot to the name of the buyers and the balance shall be paid and the Lorries removed within three days of the sale.

SORABJEE COWASJEE & CO.
Auctioneers.

Bombay, 18th January, 1924.

MENESSE & CO.

AUCTIONEERS.
No. 18, Hummum Street, Fort.
Telephone No. 4883.

AUCTION SALE OF BUILDING MATERIALS.

Under instructions from the Bombay Improvement Trust, Messrs. MENESSE and Co., will sell by Public Auction TO-DAY FRIDAY, the 18th January, 1924 at 9 a.m. at the premises the materials for removal of the following buildings.

Building Street No. 410/414; Case No. 137; Nagdevi Street.
Building Street No. 157-169; 1-25; Case No. 47; Parel Road (Bhindi Bazar).
Building Street No. 258D; 266; 267; 268-270; 271-274; 258D; 262C; Case Nos. 57; 58; 59; 61; Ripon Road.

AUCTION SALE OF BUILDING MATERIALS.

Under instructions from The Bombay Improvement Trust, Messrs. MENESSE AND CO., will sell by Public Auction on TUESDAY, the 22nd instant at 3 p.m. (S.T.) at the premises the materials for removal of the following buildings.

Building St. No. 298A, Case No. 69B Bhoiwada Cross Road (Parel).
Building St. No. 2321, 2322, Case No. 281, Matunga Road.
Building St. No. 3303; 3311, 3310, 3317, 3314, 3319, Case No. 1059, 1135, 1139; Sion Road.

MENESSE & CO.
Auctioneers.

Bombay, 18th January, 1924.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY, COLABA

Bombay, 16th Jan. 1924.

Means of observations taken at 6 a.m., 10 a.m. 2 p.m., 4 p.m., and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected to 32 deg. Fahr.	29.965in.	
Temperature of air	75.	degrees
Wet Bulb Thermometer ..	68.9	,,
Dew point	65.1	,,
Relative humidity of Air ..	71%	,,
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky cloudy equal to 10)	0.8	,,
Maximum temperature of Air	85.2	,,
Minimum ,, ,, ...	68.3	,,
General direction of Wind from midnight to midnight	E,ENE,NNW.	
Movement of Wind from midnight to midnight	miles 125	

SUN, MOON AND TIDES AT BOMBAY.

Day of Week	Day of Month	HIGH WATER. Bombay Mean Time	Depth on Still	LOW WATER. Day of Month	Bombay Mean Time	Depth on Set
	Jan.			Jan.	h. m.	ft.
Th.	17	6 54	24 5	17	1 39	22 1
		21 13	25 5		13 55	18 7
F.	18	8 10	24 6	18	2 54	21 8
		21 50	26 4		14 45	17 11
Sat.	19	9 10	24 11	19	3 40	21 0
		22 32	27 3		15 32	17 4
S	20	9 49	25 6	20	4 37	20 8
		23 8	28 1		16 14	16 1
M.	21	10 42	26 1	29	5 12	19 8
		23 38	21 8		16 52	15 4
Tu	22	11 22	26 7	22	5 50	19 0
			26 7		17 28	15 9
W.	23	0 11	29 2	23	6 25	18 6
		12 2	27 0		18 5	15 8

THE EAST INDIA COTTON ASSN. LTD.

COTTON STATISTICS.

Bombay 15th Jan 1924

	1923-24	1922-23	Difference
Receipts for the bi-week from 11th Jan. to 14th Jan 1924	89434	82749	+6685
Receipts from 1st Sept. 1923 to 14th. Jan. 1924 ..	1098343	1001264	+97079
Shipments for the bi-week from 11th Jan to 14th Jan. 1924			
Europe	9185	17735	—8550
China Japan & Coast Ports ..	27000	33744	—6744
Total	36185	51479	—15294
Total Shipments from 1st, September 1923 to 14th Jan. 1924.			
Europe	393199	273377	+119822
China	23867	29554	—5687
Japan	350357	341199	—80842
Coast Ports ..	12201*	11592	+609
Total	779624	745722	+33902
Afloat in harbour Europe	20739	19345	+1394
China Japan and Coast Ports ..	128045	107625	+20420

*Including 4073 bales for U. S. of America.

ALIPORE CONSPIRACY CASE.

EMPANELLING OF JURY.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, Jan. 17.

At the Alipore Criminal Sessions yesterday, Mr. S. K. Ghose, Sessions Judge, took up the hearing of the Alipore conspiracy case in which Santosh Kumar Mitter and six others are charged with conspiracy to commit murder, dacoity and robbery. The empanelling of jury caused some delay owing to the defence objecting to the European jurors on the ground that they would not be free from bias having regard to the recent murder of a European in Chowringhee. The Public Prosecutor, in reply, said that the objection was flimsy, but the Judge upheld the objection. The defence raised another objection that the approver could not be examined as witness, as pardon was tendered by the Magistrate who did not take cognisance of the case. The Judge took time to consider the point.

ALLEGED CHEATING OF IMPERIAL BANK.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

MADRAS, Jan. 16.

The case in which Ahmed Badsha Sahib and six others are charged with cheating the Imperial Bank of India, Madras, came up for hearing to-day before the Chief Presidency Magistrate. Mr. Nugent Grant opened the case for the prosecution. Giving the history of the fraud he said that during the yearly audit of the Bank's accounts in July last a deficit amounting to about nine lakhs was discovered and investigation revealed that there had been a deep conspiracy between some of the constituents of the banks and ledger keepers in pursuance of which there had been systematic and ingenious frauds which were facilitated and concealed by falsification of accounts in the bank and other records. The outcome of the investigation had been that seven accused were charged by the police and one of them, a ledger keeper, had been taken as an approver. The case proceeding.

MADRAS VAKILS' DISAPPROVAL.

The Madras Vakils' Association have passed a resolution disapproving the action of the local Government in entrusting the conduct of the Imperial Bank fraud case to Mr. Nugent Grant basing their objection on the ground that the state prosecutions should be conducted by impartial law officers of the crown.

SWARAJISTS AND MADRAS COUNCIL.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

MADRAS, Jan. 16.

It is understood that some of the Swarajist members of the local counsil have applied for the transference of their seats to the Independent Nationalist block.

A BURNING DESIRE.

The following appears in the "Voice of India":—

"Shall we demand Mahatmaji's release? Lala Lajpat Rai says we should all make a national demand on the 18th. The demand is already there. Who amongst the three hundred and thirty millions, not dead to the simple feelings of human sympathy and reverence, does not wish that Mahatmaji should be with us this moment? Government know it, and if they are waiting for a formal demand to be made, what shall we say to an institution which is so lacking in imagination and sympathy as not to be moved instinctively by the excruciating pain and the burning desire of a nation, so as to require to be hustled and persuaded to take the step, which, if it is the mouthpiece and representative of the voice of the people as it claims to be, it would have taken long long ago? But the fact remains that the present Government are lacking in imagination, and are not the mouthpiece and representative of the voice of the nation. Let us make the demand then, and test their state of fossilization still further."

MERCANTILE MARINE COMMITTEE AT MADRAS.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

MADRAS, Jan. 16.

The Mercantile Marine Committee examined to-day three witnesses. Rao Bahadur Govindan, Assistant Director of Fisheries, examined stated that effective means to encourage shipping industry was by training suitable candidates, specially chosen from the seafaring communities in modern methtods of navigation. The legislative measures were necessary, especially in the matter of rebate, and navigation bounties should be granted to Indian owners. Witness preferred reservation of coasting trade to the Indian owners and recommended vessels of 800 tons capacity and more for service. He advised opening of navigation schools.

Two representatives of the South India Skin and Hide Merchants' Association were next examined. They submitted that in the opinion of their Association the conditions at present militating against the development of the industry in India were the apathy of Government and organised competition of non-Indian vested interests holding monopoly system of deferred rebates. The witnesses demanded the declaration of deferred rebate system illegal and reservation of coastal trade to Indians and training of Indians. They pointed out that the State's aid was absolutely necessary in respect of construction and equipment. They advocated loans for constructions and purchases of shipbuilding materials and urged exemption from import duties of such materials. They suggested that Indian mercantile marine should be officered by Indians and Government should take steps to train Indian youths in navigation.

COMMERCIAL.

MONEY MARKET.

EXCHANGE QUOTATIONS.

BOMBAY, Jan. 17.

B C RATE—
Bank's selling T T 1/5 1/8
Bank's selling D D 1/5 5/32

LONDON—
Bank's selling T T 1/5 3/16
Bank's selling D D 1/5 7/32
Bank's buying 3 M/st D A 1/5 1/2
Bank's buying T T 1/5 1/4
Bank's buying D D 1/5 9/32

PARIS—
Bank's selling D D Frcs. 618
Bank's buying 3 M/st D A Frcs. 688
Bank's buying D D Frcs. 678

JAPAN—
Bank's selling T T Rs. 144⅛
Bank's buying 60 D/st D P Rs. 138¼.

HONGKONG—
Bank's selling D D Rs. 166

SHANGHAI—
Bank's selling D D Rs. 236

SINGAPORE—
Bank's selling D D Rs. 165½

NEW YORK—
Bank's selling D D Rs. 332

CROSS RATES—
London—New York Dol. 4.26-1/4
London—Paris Frcs. 90.80
London—Switzerland Frcs. 24.60
London—Brussels Frcs. 100.00
London—Rome Liras 97.00
London—Berlin Marks Nil.

TONE OF EXCHANGE—
Steady to firm market.

	London, Jan. 16.	
Telegraph Transfers	1/5 3/16	Steady.
Bar Gold	£4–16–9	Quiet.
Bar Silver Spot	33 5/ 6	,,

	London, Jan. 16.
Rentes 3 per cent.	
Berlin Cheques on London	54 1/4
Bar Silver Spot	
,, ,, 2 months hence	33 5/16
Closing Tone of Silver—	32 7/8
Quiet, absence of buyers	
Discount, Bank of England Rate 4 per cent since 5th July 1923.	
Interest day to day loans	2 3/4
Interest 7 day Market loans	2 1/2

LOCAL EXCHANGE QUOTATIONS.

	Bombay Jan. 17. Market Rates.
Bank Telegraphic	1/5 3/16
Bank Demand	1/5 7/32
Dec. Acceptance 3m/s	1/5 1/2
Fcs. Demand	620
American Dollars	332
Hongkong Dollars	166
Shanghai	236
Japan	145
Singapore	165 1/2

Market—Steady.

EXCHANGE ON CONTINENTAL CENTRES MIDDLE QUOTATIONS.

	London, Jan. 16.
Exchange on London in Paris	92.20
,, ,, ,, Germany	
,, ,, ,, Italy	97.67
Stockholm	16.29
Christiania	29.93
Amsterdam	11.40
Switzerland	24.61

	London, Jan. 16.
Demand Bills	4.25.87

DISCOUNTS.

	London, Jan. 16.
DISCOUNT Bank Bills 3 m/st	3 7/16
,, Indian Bank Bills 6 m/st	3 9/16
,, Fine Trade Bills 3 m/st	4 1/4
,, ,, ,, 6	4 3/8
Rentes 5 per cent.	21,—

WAR LOANS, ETC.

	London, Jan. 16.	
Funding Loan 4%1960/90	£ 85 1/4	+5/8
Victory Bonds 4%	,, 99 1/8	+5/8
War Loan 5%1929/47	£ 99 1/16	+3/16
Consols 2 1/2%	,, 55	+1/8
Rupee Paper 3 1/2%	,, 43	
Indian Stock 3 1/2% (Sterling Loan)	,, 62 1/2	—1/4
Govt. Securities 3%	,, 53 3/4	+1/4

	London, Jan. 16.
Conversion Loan	£ 75 1/16
5 1/2 per cent. Indian Loan	,, 99 1/2
7 per cent. Indian	,, 112 3/4

BULLION.

BOMBAY, Jan. 17.

Sovereigns ready Rs. 15/15
,, forward Rs. 15/15/6
Bar gold ready, Rs. 25/8/3
Bar gold forward, Rs. 25/8/3
Bar gold 2nd settlement, Rs. 25/9/3
Bar silver ready, Rs. 79/9
Bar silver 1st settlement, Rs. 79/11
Bar silver 2nd settlement, Rs. 80/2

LONDON, Jan. 16.

Bar gold ready, S. 96-9
Silver ready, d. 33-5
Silver forward, d. 32-14
TONE OF SILVER—
Dull—India bought, America sold, Buyers holding back, Very little business.

GOLD.

Bombay, Jan. 17.

Ready :—25—8—0
Vaida. Opening Highest. Lowest. At 6 p.m
Posh 25—8—0 .. .. 25—7—6 25—8— 0
Maha 25—9—0 .. .. 25—8—6 25—9—0
Teji Mandi.
Posh 0—2—0 ..
Maha 0—6—6
Tone—Market Quiet.

SILVER.

Bombay., Jan. 17.

Ready —79—8—0
Vaida. Opening. Highest. Lowest. At 6 p m
Posh 79—9—0 79—10—0 .. .. 79—10—0

BOMBAY MARKET.

COTTON.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

Bombay, Jan. 17.

To-day Reuter reported 65 points lower in New York futures. The market declined on Wall Street and speculative selling, whilst Liverpool reports 20 points higher owing to shorts covering.

In response to a sharp decline in New York futures the Marwari Bazar opened weak this morning at Rs. 616⅝ for Fully Good M. G. Broach April/May and advanced to Rs. 621 on buying by Marwari Sarofts. The prices then going down to Rs. 619 on selling by Commission Houses, again improved to Rs. 623 on buying by various Offices and after meagre fluctuations closed at Rs. 622 at 3-30 p.m. At Cotton Green the market opened at Rs. 621¼ and going down by a rupee closed steady at Rs. 623⅛ on buying by Offices.

Fine M. G. Oomra December/January opened at Rs. 596 and going down by a rupee or two, on scattered selling, advanced gradually to Rs. 602 on buying by a Japan House and closed at the same rate at 3-30 p.m. Whilst Oomra March opened at Rs. 586 and declining to Rs. 584 advanced gradually to Rs. 591 on buying by Offices and an European Exporter and closed firm at Rs. 590 at 3-30 p.m. F. G. M. G. Bengal December/January was quoted at Rs. 540 and March Rs. 532 nominal.

Our market for ready cotton was steady yesterday with a moderate demand and about 4,000 bales are reported to have been sold.

COLABA CLOSING QUOTATIONS.

(6 P. M.)

Bombay, Jan. 17.

Fully Good Broach April/May	623 1/2
Fully Good Bengal Dec. Jan.	542
,, March	534
Fine Oomra. Dec. Jan.	604
Fine Oomra. March	592

SPOT QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, Jan. 17.

Description,	Super-Fine	Fine	F. Good
M. G. Bengal and Sind Punjab	580	570	555 ..
M. G. Oomra No. 3	620	610	595 ..
M. G. Central Provinces No. 1	650	640	625
M. G. Central Provinces No. 2	635	625	610
M. G. Khadesh	605	595	580
M. G. Mullia	595	585	570

E. I. C. ASSN. QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, Jan. 17.

Fully Good Broach	April/May	620
Fully Good Bengal	Dec./Jan.	540
Fully Good Bengal	March	532
Fine Oomra	Dec./Jan.	600
Fine Oomra	March.	590

NEW YORK AND LIVERPOOL QUOTATIONS.

PATEL BROTHER'S REPORT.

Messrs. Patel Brothers' report of 17th January says:—
New York Market 16th January 1924.

Previous Close.	Deli-very	Last known prices in Liverpool	Closing prices
			vious close
33.85	Jan.		33.25—60 n
34.21	Mar.	34.20 —01	33.53 —68
34.41	May.	34.26 —15	33.73 —98
33.35	Jul.		32.60 —75
28.60	Oct.		28.10 —50
	Dec.		27.65n

Telegraphic market advices: March highest 34.36, lowest 33.53, range 83 points. Market declined on local selling, Wall St. selling and speculative selling.

Liverpool Market 16th January 1824.

Prev Deli- Opening Prices at Closing Since pre
Close very Prices 11 a.m. Prices vious Close

19.38 Jan.	19.71+33		19.61 +23
19.45 Mar.	19.75+30	19.67+22	19.65 +20
19.44 May.			19.63 +19
19.01 Jul.			19.17 +16
16.41 Oct.	16.69+28	16.64+23	16.60 +19
21.97 Egyptian Jan.			22.26 +29
21.00 ,, Nov.			21·45 +40

Telegraphic market advices: (1) Market steady, better tone, but locals against the market.

(2) March highest 19.78 , lowest 19.59, range 19 points. American cross rate 425 1/2. New York sales futures on Tuesday last estimated at 350,000.

(3) Market steady, better tone. Less liquidation. Some short covering.

Alexandria Market 16th January 1924.
Previous close 43.45, Delivery March, opening 44.30.

	Liverpool, Jan. 16. To-day's prices.
Cotton Del. M. U. G. O. C. Liverpool. Jan.	19.61+.23
Mar.	19.65+.29
May	19.63+.19
July	19.71+.61

OPENING TONE AND PRICES.

Liverpool, Jan. 16.

Future delivery prices :—

Months	To-day's price
Jan.	19.71+33
Feb.	—
Mar.	19.62+17
April	—
May	19.59+15
June	—
July	19.24+23
Aug.	—
Sept.	—
Oct.	16.70+29
Nov.	—
December	—
January	16.10+24
Egyptians March	22.55
May	22.62

CLOSING PRICES.

Liverpol Jan. 16.

Months.	To-day's Prices.
January	19.61+23
February	19.61+23
March	19.65+20
April	19.64+20
May	19.63+19
June	19.50+16
July	19.17+16
August	18.40+17
September	17.33+20
October	16.60+19
November	16.25+19
December	16.15+22
January	16.05+19

Tones—Steady.

ADDITIONAL QUOTATIONS—COTTON.

Liverpool, Jan. 16.

M. G. Bengal Good,	13.00
,, ,, Fully Good	13.40
,, ,, Fine	13.80
No. 1 Oomra, Good	14.20
,, ,, ,, Fully Good	14.70
,, ,, ,, Fine	15.20
M. G. Broach Good	16.30
,, ,, Fully Good	16.70
,, ,, Fine	17.10
M. G. Scinde, Good	12.90
,, ,, Fully Good	13.30
,, ,, Fine	13.70

EGYPTIAN COTTON CLOSING PRICES.

Liverpool, Jan. 16.

Months	To-day's Price.
Jan.	22.38+41
Feb.	22.44+41
Mar.	22.50+40
April	22.53+40
May	22.57+40
June	22.63+40
July	22.69+40
Aug.	22.49+40
Sept.	22.23+40
Oct.	21.83+40
Nov.	21.40+40
Dec.	21.10+40
Jan.	21.10+40

AMERICAN COTTON MARKET CLOSING PRICES.

New York, Jan. 16.

	To-day's Prices
Futures at New York. Mar.	33.53—.68
May	33.73—.68
July	32.60—.75
Oct.	28.10—.50

AMERICAN MARKETS

New York, Jan. 16.

Day's Receipts at all U.S. Ports	21,000
,, Exports to Great Britain	
,, ,, Continent	7,000
Futures at New York, Mar.	33.53—68
,, May	33.73—68
,, July	32.60—65
,, Oct.	28.10—50
Spot Cotton at New York	33.80—50
Spot Cotton at New Orleans	33.88—37
Futures, ,, ,, Mar.	33.50—70
,, ,, ,, May	33.22—75
Fair Rio Coffee (No. 7 quality)	10 13/16
Silver Foreign mined	62 3/4

JAVA SUGAR.

	London, Jan. 16.
Fine White Java C. & F. Calcutta Jan. March Sellers	31/6
July Sellers	24/3
July Sept. Sellers	23/9
Fine White Java C. & F. Bombay July Sept. Sellers	24/1
Fine White Java C. & F. Karachi July Sept. Sellers	24/1

WHEAT.

London, Jan. 16.

ROZARIO SANTA FE—62 1/2 lbs. J/F Sellers	43 7/8
BARLETTA RUSSO—62 1/2 lbs. J/F Sellers	4 3/6
AUSTRALIAN J/ Buyers	47/6

Maha 80—0—0 80—3—0 .. .. 80—3— 0
Teji Mandi.
Posh 0—8—0
Maha 1—6—0
Tone—Market Quiet.

BOMBAY STOCK EXCHANGE.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES

Bombay, Jan. 17.

3½ per cent. Government Paper Rs. 64/6.
4 per cent. Conversion Loan Rs. 83.
5 per cent. War Loan Rs. 99/10.
5 per cent Loan due 1933 Rs. 96.
5 per cent. Loan due 1945-55, Rs. 95/10.
5½ per cent. Bonds due 1925, Rs. 102/2.
5½ per cent. Bonds due 1928, Rs. 102/6.
6 per cent. Bonds due 1927, Rs. 100/10.
6 per cent. Bonds due 1930, Rs. 102.
6 per cent. Bonds due 1932, Rs. 103/2.
6½ per cent. Bombay Development Loan due 1935, Rs. 106/4.
4 per cent. Port Trust due 1974, Rs. 73/8.
6 per cent. Port Trust due 1930, Rs. 101.
4 per cent. Municipal due 1974, Rs. 73.1
6 per cent. Municipal due 1929-49, Rs. 101.
4 per cent. Improvement Trust due 1974, Rs. 73.

SHARES.

Bombay, Jan. 17.

Market closed quiet owing speculative sales. The following are the closing rates:—

BANKS.

Imperial 1385, India 78, Central Bank 26/12 and Eastern Bank 71.

COTTON MILLS.

Ah. Advance 427/8, Apollo 23/12 By. Cotton 585, Dy. Dyeing 752/8, Bradbury 500, Century 362/8, Cent. India 492/8, Colaba Land 137/8, Coorla 245xd, Crescent 211/4. Edw. Sassoon 220, Fazulbhoy 770, Finlay 620. Globe 72/8, Gokak 121/4 Ind. Bleeching 186/4, Indore Malwa 415, Jamshed Mfg. 150. Kastoorchand 180, Kohinoor 1325, Luxmi Cotton 5200, Madhowji 245, Mathuradas 345, M. Petit 3100, Meyer Sassoon 175, Morarji 4000xd. New Great 492/8, New City 275, Pahani, 352/8, Pearls 537/8, Phoenix 455, Shapurji 208/12. Simplex 323/12, Standard 1500, Swan 760, Swadeshi 482/8, Tata Mill 315 and Vishnu Cotton 1950.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Alcock 232/8, B. Burma 286/4, B. Burma N. I. 61/4, Bt. Burma Pet 5/8 B. Tramway 86/4, Bombay Steam 96/4, Bundi Cement 10, Katni Ord. 85, Katni Defd 202/8, New India Insur 13, Shivrajpur 36/4, Tata Iron Ord. 28, Tata Iron Defd. 100, Tata Hydro 662/8 xd. and Scindia Steam 6/5.

	London, Jan. 16.	
Chartered Bank	£ 19	1/4
Hongkong	,, 127—	
National Bank	,, 42—	
Eastern	,, 5	1/2
P. & O. Banking Corp.	,, 12—	

Australian wheat steady fair trade Cargoes paid
KARACHI BARLEY J/. .. .. 32 /9
Tone—Inactive on lower optons,
Victorian wheat F/Sweden 74/
Freight of Coal Cardiff to Bombay:— 13/6

WHEAT AND SEEDS.

Bombay, Jan. 17.

The following are to-day's closing rates as issued by the Bombay Grain Merchants' Association:—

Ready,	Bazar. Terms. Rs. a. p.	Rail. Delivery. Rs. a. p.
Wheat, White Delhi 70-30	42 0 0	6 10 0
Wheat, White Cawnpore 70-30	40 0 0	6 8 0
Wheat, Karachi Bangla	44 0 0	6 12 0
Rapeseed, Brown Delhi	10 4 0	10 12 0
Rapseeed, Brown Cawnpore	10 4 0	10 12 0
Rapeseed, Yellow Cawnpore	11 0 0	11 8 0
Linseed, Brown Bold	13 4 0	13 12 0
Linseed, Brown Thin	12 12 0	13 4 0
Teelseed, White 85-15	78 0 0	15 12 0
Teelseed, Gajar 75-25	75 0 0	14 12 0
Teelseed Gajar 50-50	72 0 0	14 4 0
Teelseed, Black	68 0 0	13 8 0
Poppyseed, White	12 12 0	13 6 0
Groundnuts	74 0 0	14 12 0
Mowraseed	9 8 0	9 12 0
Barley	31 0 0	..
Castorseed	72 0 0	14 8 0
Cotton Seeds Ready Delivery	42 0 0	5 13 0
Forward.	Rs. a. p.	
Wheat, April/May	7 3 3	..
Linseed, April/May	13 0 6	..
Groundnuts Jan./Feb.	71 8 0	..
Teelseed Gajar 85-15 J/F.	15 14 0	..

METALS.

London, Jan. 16.

English best Selected Copper	£ 65 3/4
Standard Copper G.M.B.	,, 60 5/8
Copper Braziers	,, 82
Yellow Metal	,, 7 3/4
Hard Spelter	,, 29

London, Jan. 16.

TIN BLCOK	£ 251 1/4

LINSEED.

London, Jan. 16.

LINSEED Calcutta Pure Basis Bags
A/M Sellers .. .. £ 19 7/8
Tone—
Very firm but only samll business owing higher prices asked which acts check dealings.
RAW LINSEED OIL Naked Spot Net
,, Jan./April Value £ 39 9/0
,, May/Aug. Value ,, 37 2/6

RUBBER.

London, Jan 16

Para Rubber Fine Hard Cure, Feb-Mar.	12 1/2
Plantation First Latex Crepe Jan.	14 1/4

RECEIPTS.

Bombay, Jan. 17

The following are the receipts of cotton produce etc., for the 48 hours ending 6 p. m. on Jan. 16. 1924.

Cotton	25,286 Bales
Wheat	5,094 Cwts
Linseed	2,731 ,,
Rape etc,	666 ,,
Gingellyseed	8,524 ,,
Poppyseed	83 ,,
Groundnuts	15,167 ,,
Castorseed	4,103 ,,
Rice	163,019 ,,
Myrobalan	5,195 ,,
Cottonseed	15,292 ,,
Mowraseed	Nil ,,
Gram	1,549 ,,
Juwar	1,548 ,,
Masur	Nil ,,
Barley	4 ,,
Bajri	7295 ,,
Coal	3354 Tons.

LOCAL MILL CLOTHS—QUOTATIONS.

(ISSUED BY THE HINDUSTANI NATIVE MERCHANTS' ASSOCIATION.)

Bombay, Jan. 17.

	Rs. A. P
Khadi —	1 2 6
Textile	1 2 0
E. D. Sassoon	1 2 0
Elphinstone	1 2 0
Longcloth (Fullweight) 34/40 inches—	
Standard per lb.	1 9 0
Century per lb	1 7 9
Hindustan per lb	1 9 6
Fazalbhai per lb	1 9 6
Textile per lb	1 9 0
Phoenix per lb	1 8 6
Pearl per lb	1 9 0
Manekji (Gaw Mukh) per lb.	1 7 6
Elphinstone (Balti) per lb.	1 9 0
Jacob (Four Minar) per lb.	1 8 6
Long Cloth (Light weight) No. 5202/5203—	
Rachael per lb.	1 8 6
Pearl per lb.	1 9 0
E. D. Sassoon per lb.	1 8 0
Longcloth:— × Quality.	
Rachael per lb.	1 9 0
Fazulbhai per lb.	1 9 6
Swan Finlay per lb.	1 8 3
Longcloth Satin Calender, 34/40.	
Textile (Hand) per lb.	1 7 6
Spring (Merchant) per lb.	1 8 0
Century (Bugle) per lb.	1 6 9
Bombay Cotton per lb.	1 7 0
Pahelwan. per lb.	1 6 0
Hearth Brand per lb.	1 6 0
Salita:—	
Pabaney per lb.	1 5 0
Spring (Merchant) per lb.	1 7 6
Dhooties 7,8 and 9 yards:—	
Spring (Balance) per lb.,	1 10 0
Jacob E. D. per lb.	1 8 6
Textile (Bicycle) per lb.	1 10 6
Dhooties 10 yards :—	
Spring (Balance) per lb.	1 8 6
Textile (Bicycle) per lb.	1 8 6
Check Grey Drill :—	
Standard per piece	7 0 0
Phoenix per piece	7 0 0
Swan Finlay per piece	6 14 0
Hindustan per piece.	7 8 0
Check Grey Drill :—	
Pearl per piece	7 10 0
Bleached Check :—	
Kasturchand per piece	8 4 0
Bombay United per piece	8 2 0
Black Check 5 lb:—	
Textile per piece..	9 8 0
E. D. Rachael per piece	8 8 0
Gabrun No, 5124:—	
Pearl	13 0 0
Hindustan	13 0 0

SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS.

Jan. 17.

S S Nurjehan, Crebbin, Calcutta.
S S Japan, Hanson Gothenburg.
S S Homestead, Chapman, New York.
The following vessels obtained their port clearances yesterday:—
S S Vindalia, Snowdon, Rangoon.
S S Trevellard, Burlace, Hull.
The following vessel began to load yesterday:—
Steamer Barpeta for Persian Gulf.

S S Nurjehan:—The Asiatic Company's steamer Nurjehan, 3379 tons, Captain J Crebbin arrived in harbour yesterday from Calcutta, with a general cargo.

S S Japan:—The W and A Graham Company's steamer Japan, 5229 tons, Captain E Hanson, arrived in harbour yesterday from Gothenburg, with a general cargo.

S S Homestead:—The Volkart Bros' steamer Homestead, 4122 tons, Captain Chapman, arrived in harbour yesterday from New York, with a general cargo.

S S Vindelia:—The Scindia S N Company's steamer Vindelia 2698 tons, Captain F Snowdon, will sail to-day from harbour for Rangoon, with a general cargo.

S S Trevellard:—The B I S N Company's steamer Trevellard, 2667 tons, Captain F C Burlace, will sail to-day from harbour for Hull, with a general cargo.

VESSELS IN THE BOMBAY DOCKS.

(THURSDAY, January 17.)
ALEXANDRA DOCK.

Shed.
1 Goldenfels 4701 K'chi 18/1 Graham and Co.
2 Plassy 4615, London 19-1, M M & Co.
3 Massilia 3251 L'pool, 23/1, Graham & Co.
4 Trewellard 2667, Dunkirk 18/1. M M & Co.
5 Karapara 3572, Durban 25/1 M M & Co.
6 City of Batavia 3572, Dunkirk 20/1. K. N. and Co.
8 Yomei Maru, 5183 Kobe, NF., N Y. Kaisha.
8 Tamba Maru 3553, Kobe, 23-1, N Y Kaisha.
9 Otheflo, 3277 Hull, 20/1 J F & Co.
11 Lima Maru 4297 Kobe 20/1 N Y Kaisha.
12 Falkenfels 3812 K'chi. 25/1 Graham & Co.
13 Dalemoor 2572, Dunkirk, N F., T M & Co.
15 Nagpore 3179, Japan 19/1, M M & Co.
16 Trelosere 4304 Mana N F M M & Co.
17 Capedimonte 4278 Genoa 19/1 M Italiana.

VICTORIA DOCK.

1 Aussa 3528 K'chi, 19/1 L Triesfeno.
3 Barpeta 1877 P. Gulf 24/1, M M & Co.
5 Burma Maru 2822 Japan N F O S Kaisha.
6 Nurjehan 3329 NF., N.F., T M & Co.
8 Jalaeera 2853 N F N F S S N Co.
16 Accra 1751, N F, D M Khandwani.

PRINCE'S DOCK

C & R Penang Maru 3213 Japan 17/1, N Y Kaisha.

LIST OF STEAMERS EXPECTED FOR BOMBAY

BRITISH MAIL STEAMERS.

Delta due about 18th January, Agent P and O S N Co.
Naldera due about 25th January, Agent P and O S N Co.
Malwa due about 1st February, Agent P and O S N Co.
Maloja due about 8th February, Agent P and O S N Co.
Mantua due about 15th February, Agent P and O S N Co.
China due about 22nd February, Agent P and O S N Co.
S S Caledonia due about 29th February, Agent P and O S N Co.
Mongolia due about 7th March, Agent P and O S N Co.
Kaiser-i-Hind due about 14th March Agent P and O S N Co.
Devanha due about 21st March, Agent P and O S N Co.
Malwa due about 28th March Agent P and O S N Co.
Narkunda due about 4th April Agent P and O S N Co.
Macedonia due about 11th April, Agent P and O S N Co.
Plassy due about 18th April, Agent P and O S N Co.
Mantua due about 25th April, Agent P and O S N Co.

FROM LONDON.

Jeypore (not fixed) Agent B I S N Co.
Lahore (not fixed) Agent B I S N Co.
Mandala, due about 18th January, Agent B I S N Co.
Dumana, due about 1st February, Agent B I S N Co.

FROM LIVERPOOL.

Olympia due about 5th February, Agent W & Graham Co.
Castalia due about 24th Februry, Agent W and A Graham Co.
City of Yokohama (not fixed), Agent K N Co.
Clan Malcolm due about 21st January, Agents J F Co.
City of Nagpur due about 29th January, Agent K N Co.
City of Harvard due about 9th February, Agent K N Co.
City of Valencia due about 19th February, Agent K N Co.
City of Simla due about 9th March, Agent K N Co.
Elysia due about 13th March, Agent W and A Graham Co
City of Calcutta due about 19th March, Agent K N Co.
Calefornia due about 19th March, Agent W and A Graham Co.
City of Karachi due about 29th March, Agent K N Co.

FROM HAMBURG.

Asanfels due about 16th January, Agent W and A Graham Co.
Wildenfels due about 25th January, Agent W and A Graham Co

FROM ROTTERDAM.

Reederkerk due about 12th January, Agents E D Sassoon Co.
Konderkerk due about 2nd February Agent E D Sassoon Co.
Streetkerk due about 23rd February, Agent E D Sassoon Co

FROM GOTHENBURG.

Japan due about 16th January, Agent W and A Graham Co.

FROM HULL.

Ariodo (not fixed), Agent J F Co.

FROM TRIESTE.

Pilena due about 18th January, Agent L T Co.
Brenta due about 28th January, Agent L T Co.

FROM KOBE, ETC.

Burma Maru due about 11th January, Agent O S Kaisha.
Valentino Coda due about 28th January, Agent M Italiana.
Genoa due about 3rd February, Agent M Italiana.
Castle Perziano due about 18th February, Agent M Italiana.
Genoa Maru due about 18th January, Agent N Y K.

FROM CHINA.

Kaiser-i-Hind due about 11th January, Agent P and O S N Co.
Sicilia due about 5th February Agent P and O S N Co.

FROM DURBAN.

Khandala due about 27th January, Agent B I S N Co.
Duns Law (not fixed), Agent W and A Graham Co.
Tregarthen (not fixed), Agent B I S N Co.

EXPORTS.

Jan. 17.

S S Massilia for Liverpool:—3 bales wool raw David Sassoon; 2 bales wool raw, Nrasoomal Gokaldas; 160 bales wool raw, K Esmail; 300 cwt dill seed, C Jivanlal and Co., 32 bales cotton yarn, John Taylor and Sons; 60 bales cotton fly, P H Vasa; 90 bales raw cotton, Rally Bros.; 14 bales wool raw, C Gangehandas; 29 blaes wool raw, P Peerchand; 119 bales wool raw, G Gumanmal; 54 bales wool raw, C Chaganmal; 276 bales wool raw, D Kundanmal; 32 bales wool raw, P Veerahanad; 28 bales wool raw, N Vazu; 21 bales wool raw, C Ramsurup, 32 bales wool raw, S Ramchandar.

S S Massilia for Marseilles:—204 cwt Indian cassings, A D Meyer; 6 bales silk waste, Gorio Ltd.

S S Massilia for Barcelona:—100 bales raw cotton, B Gordhandas.

S S City of Batavia for Liverpool—55 bales cotton waste, B Karsandas and Co., 725 bales raw cotton, Rally Bros.; 100 bales raw cotton, The Bombay Co. Ltd.; 40 bales hemp, G Mawjee.

S S City of Batavia for Dunkirk:—200 bales raw cotton, Bhaiger Cursana.

S S Branksone Hall for Antwerp:—275 bales cotton oily, Khimjee Vishram, 660 bales raw cotton, Khimjee Vishram.

S S Branksone Hall for Ghent:—550 bales raw cotton, T M Kaisha, 110 bales cotton, Kallinda Cotton Co.

S S Falkenfels for Hamburg:—9900 cwt. gupund nut oil cakes, The Alliance T Co.

S S Falkenfels for Ghent:—728 bales raw cotton, Rally Bros.

S S Delemoor for Dunkirk:—550 bales raw cotton, T M Kaisha.

S S Plassy for London:—18 bales Goats's skin tanned R M Kooka; 10 bales Fox skin, A R Valloff; 1 bundle lamb skin, A R Valloff; 29 cases British Empire exhibition goods Cox's Shipping Agency; 3 bales woollen carpets, Cox's Shipping Agency; 1 bale woollen carpets Jenna and Co., 3 bundles woollen carpets, Grindlay and Co., 14 packages pictures, Cox's Shipping Agency; 1000 cwt Indian ground nut oil cake, The Alliance T Co.

S S Brabura for Passoges:—100 bales raw cotton, Rally Bros., 316 bles cotton fly, Birla Bros.

S S Bradbura for Ghent:—280 bales raw cotton, Rally Bros.

S S Bradbura for Passages:—160 bales raw cotton, Rally Bros.

S S Treleski for Marseilles—250 tons manganese ore, Cox's Shipping Agency.

S S Goldenfels for Hamburg:—18 cwt Persian Gum, J S Narag and Sons; 486 cwt ground nut oil cakes, The Alliance T Co., 12 cwt dry cassing, A D Meyer; 224 bales raw cotton, Kilachand Devchand; 224 bales raw cotton, Rally Bros. 174 bales raw cotton, Rolly Bros.

S S Goldenfels for Antwerp:—2 cwt dry cassings, A D Meyer.

S S Goldenfels for Rotterdam:—3 cwt cardamoms, E Virjee.

S S Capedi-Monte for Genoa—220 bales raw cotton, Japan Cotton T Co., 16 bales silk waste, Gorio Ltd.

S S Capidemonte for Naples—220 bales raw cotton, The Patel Cotton Co.

S S Aussa for Trieste—55 bales raw cotton, Bhaidas Cursondas; 357 bales raw cotton, B. Gordhandas; 560 bales raw cotton Rally Bros.

S S Aussa for Venice—112 bales raw cotton Rally Bros.

S S Kidderpore for Kobe:—2000 bales raw cotton, T M Kaisha.

S S Kidderpore for Osaka:—330 bales raw cotton Rally Bros.

S S Nagpore for Kobe:—1000 bales raw cotton, G K Kaisha.

S S Nagpore for Osaka:—500 bales raw cotton, G K Kaisha.

S S Nagpore for Nagoiki:—300 bales raw cotton, G K Kaisha.

S S Yomei Maru for Kobe:—850 bles raw cotton Rally Bros.

S S Yomei Maru for Osaka:—200 bales raw cotton, Rally Bros.

S S Penang Maru for Kobe:—100 bales raw coton, Ozu Burin and Co. 200 bales raw cotton G K Kaisha.

S S Penang Maru for Osaka:—300 bales raw cotton, G K Kaisha.

S S Penang Maru for Yokkaichi:—200 bales raw cotton, G K Kaisha.

S S Burma Maru for Nagoya:—1200 bales raw cotton, G K Kaisha.

S S Burma Maru for Kobe:—1000 bales raw coton, G K Kaisha; 200 bales raw cotton, Sassoon David and Co.,

S S Burma Marn for Osaka:—1000 bales raw cotton, G K Kaisha.

IMPORTS.

January 15.

S S City of Benares from New York; Agents F F Campbells and Co—1650 barrels lubricating oil, 55 half barrels lubricating oil, 496 drums Lubricating oil, 1665 cases Lubricating oil, 12 kegs lubricating oil 75 barrels paraffin scale, 46 cases Antiflogistin, 40 bales cotton remnants, 41 bales steel ceilings 25 cases grape nuts, 40 cases Force food, 50 cases Hinges, 150 cases medicines, 1214 bars silver, 60 cases vaseline 75 cases soap, 200 kegs bicarbonate of potash 30 cases bicarbonate of potash, 126 cases playing cards, 151 cases bolts and nuts, 119 cases screws, 5 barrels Lubricating compound 50 cases Files, 284 cases canned Asparagus, 48 casks bicarbonate of soda, 100 kegs Bichromate of soda, 77 cases typewriters, 15 cases grease 105 half barrels Grease, 45 barrels Wax, 444 cases aluminium circles, reels wire rope.

S S Havildar from Madras.. Agents:—T M and Co.:—50 cases nails, 77 bales cotton waste, 50 bundles cotton yarn.

From Cochin—1737 bundles coir yarn, 230 bags dry ginger, 82 robbins dry ginger, 300 bundles mats, 491 bundles coir rope, 140 coils coir rope, coir rope 10 bags Turmeric 75 b/c Tea.

From Calicut:—119 bales cotton.

From Badgara:—409 bags copra, 20 bags cocoanuts.

From Tellichery:—110 bags peppers. 501 pieces brass ingots.

From Cannancre:—1267 bags cocoanuts, 33 bags pepper 40 jottas pepper.

From Calcutta:—50 bundles gunnies, 161 bales hessian cloth, 45 bales jute twine 1350 bags Rice, 100 kegs red lead, 294 bags betel nuts, 36 coir manila rope, 50 d/s Road Tar, 99 D/s paint oil, 157 bales paper, 314 kegs paint, 24 H/c, tea, 13 F/c Tea.

S S Bamora from Tuhai. Agents M M and Co. 3 tins pearls 24 bundles specie.

From Bunder Abbas:—10 bundles specie, 840 bags raisins, 184 bags gum, 347 bags almonds, 316 jottas Assafotida, 149 cases Assafotida, 33 bags figs.

From Basra:—1290 baskets wet dates 4637 bags wheat, 670 bundles skin dates, 200 bags mash; 198 bags oats, 43 bags copper old, 910 bundles iron bars.

From Mahomerah:—290 bags gum, 969 baskets wet dates, 27 bundles wool, 38 bundles attaree.

From Bushire:—140 bags almond kernels, 84 bags almonds, 721 bags gum 28 bags tobacco, 24 bags linseed.

From Jask:—777 bags matoats.

From Muscat:—1992 bags dry dates 252 boxes wet dates 203 crates namgronets.

From Charbar: 542 bundles seffi mats.

From Gwadar:—534 bundles siffi mats, 23 bundles dry fish.

From Karachi:—40 bags pomigranets.

KEEP YOUR BABY LOVELY AND WELL

Are you one of those lucky mothers whose baby seldom cries, sleeps peacefully, eats well, gains weight regularly day by day? If not most probably the trouble is in the little one's stomach or intestines, where most of the ail

MUNICIPAL BUDGET.

FURTHER CRITICISM.

REDUCTION IN RAILWAY FARES RECOMMENDED

A meeting of the Municipal Corporation was held yesterday, Mr. H.P. Mody presiding. The Corporation authorised the President to write to Government asking for a reduction in the railway fares, as things had improved now. The budget estimates for 1924-1925 were then discussed at great length and complaints were made that while the expenditure had gone up considerably there were no particular benefits gained. Some members said they would have to raise the taxation —either general taxation or water taxes. Complaits were again levelled against the Development Schemes of the Corporation which were financed "illegally" by the Commissioner and of surplus balances. The discussion was not completed for want of time.

On the motion of Mr. Fazal Rahimtoolah, seconded by Mr. J.G. Nensey a letter from one Mr. D'Souza was considered asking whether the time had not arrived for making a representation to Government for making a reduction in fares, as things are not so bad now as they were during the war and that companies would not be losers by making a reduction. The President was asked to make a representation in the above terms to the Government.

"A DEFICIT BUDGET."

The Corporation then proceeded with the discussion of the budget for the year 1924-1925.

Dr. K.P. Dadachanji said this budget was not a "prosperity budget" at all, but a deficit budget, in spite of retrenchments in various departments. The more he studied the budget, the more he was convinced that they took more from the pockets of the tax-payers than was reasonable. He wanted the Port Trust to be treated in the same way as the general rate-payer and that no concession should be given them. The Port Trust was a prosperous body and he did not see why they should give them any concession. Many buildings in the city were under-assessed, he said, and they were losing revenues to the extent of ten to fifteen lakhs. Town Duty Department was also cheated by the Macadams who were growing rich every year. He did not know why the rich insurance companies should not be made to pay half the charges for maintaining a fire brigade. Their great spending department was the Engineering department and not Conservancy or Educational departments. They were asking for retrenchment every year and still the budget was going up, and he feared the appointment of outside experts would be of very little use to them. All the same he wanted the budget to be passed with slight changes here and there.

Mr. Jamnadas Mehta said the budget was dominated by three things namely, the Development Schemes, bloated establishments, and the incorrigible lawlessness of the executive. Those three things spoiled all their efforts for economy. They had nearly 60 lakhs of additional taxation during the last two years from their increased fire tax, water tax and from cotton duties yet all those lakhs had gone away. Their Development Schemes were swallowing their entire additional revenues, which they had raised by taxation, and thus made additional taxation necessary. They would have to increase their general taxation by 2 per cent to bridge the huge gap caused by their development schemes. Their Health Department had increased its staff of officers getting 200 to 2000 p.m. from 15 to 31 during the last few years, and yet against this increase of 100 per cent in their expenditure they had an improvement of only two per cent in the city's health. Their acquisition department had gone up in its expenditure by fifteen times since the last five or six years. They were paying six hundred times more to their officers in the Health Department, but he did not think their health had increased proportionately. He did not think it was any use referring the question back to the Standing Committee, as *he wanted fresh minds to be brought to bear* on the whole question. The Development Schemes were being carried out by the Commissioner out of their surplus balances, and they were losing heavy sums by way of interest on that account. Even after the schemes were passed the Corporation had to pass the plans and estimates and then sanction the amount. But the Commissioner was *spending sums out of surplus balance* without all those necessary preliminaries. He *thought that was illegal on the part of the* Commissioner, and they would have to face *the consequences one day.* But he would speak more on the subject when the Loan Works Budget came up for discussion. The greatest reduction they could make was in their Loan Works and Capital Works, and he asked the Corporation to go carefully into the budget figures.

"HEADING FOR UTTER RUIN."

Dr. J. Vora said their budget was bloated *and yet they could not perform the most* primary and essential functions of a municipality, *namely, the looking after of infant* welfare and the health of the people. Yet, their expenditure had gone up by leaps and bounds. They were spending about 75 lakhs on establishments. Their debt was now 19 crores as against 8 or 9 crores a few years ago. Their greatest spending department was the Engineering Department where the expenditure had gone up from one crore in 1922 to 1¼ crores in the present year. He wanted the accounts of each department to be kept separately. He did not know why the Standing Committee should not work with the Commissioner for making reduction of 30 lakhs or 10 per cent as the Corporation wanted to, as the retrenchment could be better made there than in the Corporation.

Mr. K. F. Nariman said to call the budget a prosperity budget was a satirical description of it and to call the city which was intended to be a jewel and was converted by destructive human agency into anything but that was not a proper description of it. He feared that their financial conditions would lead them to utter ruin, and it was due to the success of the Church Gate Scheme, which had brought them money that they were lured into more schemes. Like a gambler they were being led to their ruin by their initial success. Mr. Jamnadas had called the acts of the Commissioner as lawlessness, but he would not call them by that strong term and would characterise them as the Commissioner's utter disregard for law. Yet, there were members in the Corporation who were supporting the Commissioner's actions whether they were right or wrong. The Assessment Department was allowing goods to be smuggled into the city without the payment of Town Duties, and they were thus losing large sums of money.

Mr. Meyer Nissim said in spite of general trade depression their finances were sound as was shown by the estimates. It had become a fashion to criticise their finances, but personally he was going to strike a new note.

"UNINFORMED CRITICS."

Dr. N. H. Sukhia deprecated uninformed criticism which was worked against the budget by some of the members. It was no use having destructive criticism alone. The general tax ought to have been reduced as promised by the Commissioner one or two years ago, but he had not done that.

Mr. C. W. E. Arbuthnot said the Standing Committee could have reduced the estimates still more, but not without reducing the efficiency of the administration. They wanted their roads to be better, but they could not do so by reducing their expenditure on roads. They would rather like to see those sums increased. They wanted something constructive from the members and not destructive. It was no use overestimating their income, because if the actuals were to be less then they would be faced with difficulties.

Mr. L. R. Tairsee said he had done his duty in the Standing Committee, but they were faced with hard facts. When the Commissioner placed the actual figures of expenditure before them they could not go beyond them, and reduce their estimates. On the other hand he wished to sound a note of warning. They would admit that the ambitious scheme of Tansa extension would cost them a lot of money, but he did not know how it was possible to carry out that scheme and not charge additional water tax. The Commissioner came before the Standing Committee with a proposal for raising the water tax, but the proposal was rejected by the Committee as it was afraid of the noise that would be created in the city, by an increase in the water tax, when the supply was not good. But, he was sure they would have to increase their water tax at an early date. The time also was not distant when they would have to increase their general tax by one or two per cent to make up the loss on their development schemes, as they were not realising the profit which they had expected. The Standing Committee could not perform miracles, as it was impossible to do so.

Rao Bahadur A. K. Pai pleaded for more faith in the Commissioner.

VISIT TO TANSA.

The Corporation then considered an urgent matter asking for their sanction of an expenditure of Rs. 6,000 for a proposed visit of the members and some guests numbering in all 160 persons to see the Tansa Completion Scheme. Mr. Nariman objected to this expenditure as he wanted only those persons to be invited who were absolutely necessary besides the members. No outsider should be invited, he said. He moved that only members of the Corporation should be invited. Mr. Ginwalla seconded, but added a rider that the expenses should be cut down to Rs. 4,000. He also said the members should bear their own expenses. The Commissioner said the number of guests would be more this year necessarily but they could not take more than 150 guests altogether. Dr. Sukhia complained that last year the President had acted as if he was the "boss of the show" when he was paying out of his own pocket. He moved that the letter be recorded. The original proposition was adopted and the amount asked for was sanctioned.

The Corporation then adjourned to Tuesday night.

A LOVE TRAGEDY

ASST. POST MASTER'S SON COMMITS SUICIDE

On Wednesday night John Pereira, (25) son of *Mr. John Anthony Pereira, Assistant Post*-Master of Bombay, residing at Thana committed suicide under sad circumstances. It appears that John Pereira was in love with Miss Earnestine Trinidad, a girl living with Mr. Frank Pereira, brother of Mr. J. A. Pereira, at Parel. The father, however, refused to give his consent to the marriage until he *obtained some employment which he had* not at the time. On Wednesday the deceased spent the whole day at his uncle's house at *Parel. Miss Trinidad who had an employment* returned home at 8-15 p.m. and she and her mother invited him to dinner. Pereira *refused the invitation and remained sitting in* the room for five minutes. He then picked up his hat and told the two ladies that he *was going home.* Before going home, he went to the bath-room but as he did not come out for nearly an hour the ladies tapped the door but got no reply. Failing to get a reply they informed Mr. C. E. Fox, a neighbour, *who broke open the window of the bath-room* and jumped in when he found Pereira hanging by his neck in a corner, quite dead.

INQUEST.

On Thursday morning, the Coroner held an inquest touching the death of John Pereira when his father identified the body and said that the deceased had told him that he had *an affection for Miss Trinidad and that* he wanted to marry her but witness told him that he would not consent till he got em*ployment. Witness left home at 10 a.m.* on Wednesday when the deceased was in the house but they had no conversation about engagement. Deceased had told witness that he would wait for a year if witness started him in business. On Thursday morning witness received a telegram and went to Parel when he found the deceased dead.

Miss Earnestine Trinidad, a clerk in the Government Telegraph Department, corroborated the last witness and said she expected to be married to the deceased this month. He, however, told witness on the 3rd instant that he was not to marry for four years but he hoped that his father would change his mind and start him in business. On the 14th instant the deceased asked witness to wait for him for one year but witness said she would not promise, but if she was free at the end of the year, she would marry him. He said if she could not promise, he would have nothing to do with her, and a few minutes later, he told her not to go to work the next day but to attend his funeral. Witness told him not to do anything of the kind. She also said she would write to his mother. Witness wrote a letter to his mother but forgot to post it.

Medical evidence showed that death was due to hanging.

The jury returned a verdict that death was due to his having hanged himself by the neck by means of a string.

WEAVERS' STRIKE.

MILL CLOSED DOWN.

The weavers of the Indian Woollen Mills who were locked out of work from Thursday by the management, assembled on Thursday morning near the mill gates. It is alleged that they prevented other operatives of the different departments too from going to work and, consequently, the mill was closed against all the operatives.

STANDARD MILL STRIKE

YESTERDAY'S SITUATION

On Thursday afternoon at about 3 p. m. rumours were afloat in Bombay city that a large body of men working in the Standard Mill had "downed tools" and were marching along the mill area forcing other operatives of different mills to join them out of sympathy. The rumour, however, did not prove wellfounded and an enquiry on the spot ascertained the fact that though the strike was sudden, it was to all intents and purposes peaceful and not in the least violent or aggressive. It appears that after mid-day recess the operatives of the Standard Mill discussed among themselves their position in regard to the yearly bonus in the mill premises, and without giving any notice or intimation "downed tools." Mr. J. Wales, Superintendent of the Mill, on learning the sudden development approached the men and asked the reason of their refusal to work, and they replied that it was due to the non-payment of their yearly bonus. They then marched off peacefully home. There was no demonstration. While they were going home, Mr. Wales told them that the mill was not at all closed and no lock-out was declared, and the men were welcome to resume work as before on Friday morning (to-day) when the mill gates would be opened as before. The mill is situated about two miles from railway or tramway communications at Lower Mahim and when our representative visited the premises in the evening at six o'clock, it presented a deserted appearance. The agents are Messrs. Tata Sons and Co. Ltd. The total strength of the mill is 2,557 including women and Bleaching Department.

MR. SAKLATWALA INTERVIEWED.

On Thursday evening, a representative of the "Bombay Chronicle" interviewed Mr. S.D. Saklatwala, of Messrs. Tata Sons and Co., Ltd., the Agents of the Standard Mill, and asked him the viewpoint of the agents in regard to the bonus which is the bone of contention of this strike in which over 2,500 workmen are involved. He said that in the morning when he visited the Mill there was no indication of the impending strike. In fact there was no dissatisfaction at all manifested by the men till noon and when at about 3 p.m. he received a telephone message from the Mill Superintendent, the news sprang a surprise on him. On the 13th of this month he said the men were paid their wages, instead of on the 15th, owing to Makarsankranti Holiday, and even then they did not raise any protest or showed any indication of going on strike. He thought that the operatives were ill-advised to go on strike. The situation as regards the textile industry at present was such that Mill Agents of any mill would be glad if the men went on strike, as it would spare them the necessity of serving the workmen with notices of the termination of their employment. The alternative was reduction in the number of men or reduction in the number of working days, and when that was the situation the men ought not to have downed tools on a flimsy pretext of not getting bonus which was out of question at the present moment. If the men did not resume work, he said, the Agents would have to declare a lock-out just as the Agents of the Jacob Sassoon Mill did, but he hoped that necessity would not arise.

INDIAN NATIONAL PACT

CRITICISMS INVITED

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

DELHI, Jan. 17.

Dr. Ansari in circulating the Indian National Pact for public opinion and criticism says: "The Indian National Congress has resolved to place the draft of the Indian National Pact before the country for *opinion. I request all representative in*stitutions, communal or otherwise, interest*ed in the pact kindly to write to me so that* I may send them copies of the draft. It is *unfortunately not possible to send copies to* individual persons as the Pact has already been published in the papers. I hope they would study it and kindly send me their criticisms and suggestions by the first week of February. I need hardly assure everyone concerned that every suggestion, from whatever quarter it might be, will receive the fullest consideration."

SWAMI SHRADHANAND

Swami Shradanand will proceed on a long tour to Southern and Western India. He leaves for Bombay on the 24th inst. and will visit Gujarat and the Central Provinces in connection with his propaganda for removal of untouchability and the reform of internal social disabilities of the Hindus.

ALL-INDIA WEATHER

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

SIMLA, Jan. 17.

The western disturbance has given nearly general ran in Kashmir and north Baluchistan and is passing across the extreme north.

Chief amounts are:—Quetta and Kalat one inch, Dras half an inch, Pishin three quarters and Walbandin half.

Forecast.—Decrease in Baluchistan.

A Bengalore message of 16th January says:—Four persons have been sentenced for using forged currency-notes.—A. P.

BHAVNAGAR STATE CONFERENCE.

TRIBUTE TO THE MAHATMA.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

BHAVNAGAR, Jan. 16.

The State Conference commenced its first sitting at 1-30 this noon. A batch of the Majiraj Girls School sang a welcome song. Mr. Balvantrai read out the programme for the day. Mr. Parbhudas Nagarsheth then read out his speech as the President of the Reception Committee. The speech was devoted to a historical survey of Bhavnagar, the traditional love between the ruler and the ruled, the popular Assembly and the need of the principle of election there, in the education of the Maharaja in an Indian style and greater need for him to be in touch with his people. A tribute to Mahatma Gandhi and the Kathiawad Rajkeya Parishal for intiating a spirit for political progress in Kathiawad, the miserable condition of the farmers, the tyranny of *veth*, the improvement of the Ports of Bhavnagar and Mahuva for the development of commerce, the introduction of free and compulsory education and of Technical education the development of indiginous industries and other problems of local need. He made a call for unity and the need of proper and an organized representation for more rights, and in conclusion, paid tribute to the galaxy of great Divans which the State had from old times, including men like Gaga Oza and Sir Prabhashanker Pattani.

In the course of his speech he said the late Highness, of blessed memory, bestowed upon them the right of Popular Assembly six years back, and the people had made all possible use of that, and the Councillors have shown their satisfaction with the changing times. Steady and swift progress was needed and they only demanded that the people's voice should have a supreme share deciding the policies of the state. 'Let us persevere and sucess is bound to follow" id the speaker. Messages of sympathy om various people including Messrs. aloobhai Samaldas, Shukla, Mangaldas irdhardas, Amritlal Thakkar and M. K. ehta were read.

ELECTION OF PRESIDENT.

Mr. Dolatrai Mehta in proposing Mr. rivedi as the President dwelt upon the rvices rendered by him to Kathiawad uring his term in the Bombay Council id the excellent work done by him at the ombay Sessions of the Kathiawad Parishad. Messrs. Kunverji Anandji Shamji eshawji the Nagarsheth of Mahuva, rof. Entee and others supported the resotion and Mr. Trivedi was duly elected the resident.

The President before beginning his address uttered prayers for the long life of the Maharaja and the early recovery of Mahatma Gandhi. Extracts from Mr. Trivedi's address have already been published in these columns.

BOMBAY RACES.

10TH EXTRA MEETING

HORSES LEFT-IN.

The following are horses left in for Saturday, 19th January 1924.

1st Race at 2-30 p.m.

THE WELLINGTON PLATE. Distance 6 Furlongs, 41 yards.

Winner, Rs. 10,000; second, Rs. 3,000; third, Rs. 2,000. (Handicap Horses I and II Div.).

Swithin 9-12, Joy Girl 9-0, Vallance 8-10, Tarvie 8-3, Belvedere 7-12, Whispering 7-12, Mist 7-10, School Boy (Yousouf) 7-6, Miss Evans 7-4, Voltage 6-10.

THE FLEMINGTON PLATE. Distance 1¼ Miles.

Winner, Rs. 6,000; second, Rs. 2,000; third, Rs. 1,00.

(Handicap Horses II and III Div.)

Marmion 9-12, Festivity 9-1, Fitzclarence 9-1 Lemoine 8-12, Troilus 8-7 8-7, Etheldene 8-0, Blackwater 7-12, Musk Rat 7-2, King's Own 6-13.

THE VARSOVA PLATE. Div. I.) Distance 6 Furlongs, 41 yards.

Winners, Rs. 2,500; second, Rs. 750; third, Rs. 500. (Handicap Horses III Div.)

Mimi 9-10, Meddlesome 9-8 White Dart 9-4, *Island Lord 9-2. Harmony 9-0*, French Furze 8-13, Nikolaki 8-12, Glass Rock 8-9, Lantern 8-6, Madelina 8-4 Dollarina 7-10, Toss Up 7-6 Headstrong 7-4, Green Bitter 7-2 Maravedi 7-0.

THE VARSOVA PLATE. (Div. II.) Distance 6 Furlongs, 41 yards.

Winner, Rs. 2,500; second Rs. 750; third, Rs. 500. (Handicap Horses III Div.)

Nurse Bobs 9-10, Belle Syme 9-10, Mollah 9-3, Britomart 9-2, Book-Lore 9-0, Talma 8-13, Golden Vision 8-13, Flight Errant 8-9, Woorali 8-6, Nun's Veil 8-1, Sarina 7-8, Expectant 7-6 Jovial 7-6, Lomo 7-4, Cronan 7-2.

THE MARYBOROUGH HANDICAP. Distance 1 Mile.

Winner Rs. 4,000; second Rs. 1,250; third, Rs. 750. Boscombe 9-11, Coleby 9-3, Moonshiner 9-3, Greenfinch 9-0, Danzig 8-12, Eek Water 8-9, Voltage 8-3, French Furze 7-5, Pomme Anna 7-1.

THE MUSCAT PLATE.. Div. I. Distance 6 Furlongs, 41 yards.

Winner, Rs. 1,000; second Rs. 300, third, Rs. 200. (Terms Arab Ponies III Div.)

Bugler 9-0, Kandinava 9-0, Sanderson 9-0, Midher Beg 9-0, Malla 9-0, *Mahjub 9-0, Lookaid 9-0*, Turkey 810, Yangi Dhoonia 8-10, Tamaren 8-10, Dildhar 8-10, Moochtiry 8-10, *Gold Watch 8-10, Sagab 8-6, Chappy 8-6*, Midas 8-6.

THE MUSCAT PLATE.. Div. II. Distance 6 Furlongs, 41 yards.

Winner Rs. 1,000; second, Rs. 300; third, Rs. 200. (Terms Arabe Ponies III Div.)

Zaitoon 9-0, Turkish Flag 9-0, Manchester 9, Sardal 9, Haroon 9 Mozam 9, Raad 8-10 Cubo li 8-10, Playbill 8-10, Young Takreet 8-10 Burhan 8-6, Murmurecca 8-6, Musal 8-6, Lahore 8-6 Red Hawk 8-2, Mighty (New York) 7-12.

THE MUSCAT PLATE. (Div. III.) Distance 6 Furlongs, 41 yards.

Winner, Rs. 1,000; second *Rs. 300; third, Rs.* 200. (Terms Arab Ponies III Div.).

Rakan 9-7, Meazer 9-3, Rarity 9-3, Kaman beg 9-0, Fanner 9-0, Fanner 9-0, Faras 9-0, Vasif 8-10, Mayinh 8 10, Squire 8-9, Hussar 8-6, Yildiz 8-6, Vallaprasad 8-2, Shahabad 8-2, Hishan 8-2, Dase 7-12, Caesar 7-8.

COMMONWEALTH FOOTBALL ASSN

Sydney.—The Commonwealth Football Association has decided to accept an offer from Canada to send the Soccer Team to Australia in the coming season. They have also decided to ask England to accept a visit from Australia during the next English season.—Reuter.

"GREATEST MILITARY POWER."

CHARGE AGAINST FRANCE.

SENATOR BORAH'S OUT SPOKEN SPEECH

Washington.—In an outspoken speech Senator Borah in the Senate charged France of lending large sums of money to her European associates while she was unwilling to settle her debts and characterised France as the greatest military power Europe had ever known. He asserted that Americans were meeting the cost of her big army. He declared that the French and the Italian statesmen were trying to educate their peoples to repudiate debts.—Reuter.

NATIONAL WAGES AGREEMENT.

THREE MONTHS' NOTICE FOR TERMINATION

LONDON, Jan. 17.

It is officially announced that the miners' ballot has resulted in 510,000 voting for and 114,000 against giving three months' notice to terminate the National Wages Agreement. The Miners' Executive will meet the mineowners this afternoon and is expected to endeavour to negotiate the revision of the agreement. In the event of failure of negotiations there will be a further ballot and two-thirds majority of voters is necessary before the strike is possible.—Reuter.

AMIR'S PROGRESSIVE RULE

DELHI KHILAFATISTS' TRIBUTE

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

DELHI, Jan. 17.

Sardar Muhamed Haider Khan, the Afghan Consul-General, who shortly proceeds to take up the post of Afghan Minister at Angora was waited upon this afternoon by a deputation of the Provincial Khilafat Committee, Delhi.

Hakim Ajmal Khan headed the deputation which consisted, among others, of Maulana Mahomed Ali, Dr. Ansari, Maulana Kafaitullah, President, Jamiat-ul-Ulema, and Maulana Asag Ali.

The address paid a tribute to the progressive administration of the Amir, to the wide outlook in the interest of humanity and to his policy of equal treatment between Hindus and Mahomedans in Afghanistan. The deputation assured that the freedom of Afghanistan was considered God's unique gift not only by the Afghans but by all the Asiatics and prayed that Afghanistan would continue to enjoy this priceless possession.

Sirdar Muhamed Haider Khan, in acknowledging the address, laid stress on the equal rights and privileges enjoyed by the Hindus in Afghanistan, where they had attained a very high position in the army and other spheres.

"SHENANDOAH" BROUGHT TO GROUND.

LONDON, Jan. 17.

New York.—"Shenandoah" was seen over Westfields. The crew was apparently trying to run the airship against the wind. A wireless later received from the Commander stated that the machine was under control. He was confident he would outride the storm. The officers point out that there is no danger of explosion as the airship is filled with helium.

LATER.

LakeHurst.— "Shenandoah" has been brought to ground.

LATER.

LakeHurst.—"Shenandoah" was safely housed at 4-10 this morning. All aboard are well. The airship is undamaged except rents in the outer bag where the nosecap has been torn loose from the mooringmast.—Reuter.

CABLE ITEMS.

The death has occurred of Major-General Pipon.—Reuter.

*Tokio.—Nothing beyond a few mild tre*mors has occurred since the 15th January. *The deathroll is about thirty, all the vic*tims being Japanese. All communications have been restored.—Reuter.

FORGED CURRENCY NOTES.

BOMBAY POLICE RAID.

In consequence of a number of complaints received from the Currency Office and other mercantile bodies that forged currency notes were in circulation to a very large extent in the city, Mr. F. E. Sharp, Deputy Commissioner of Police, with the assistance of several Inspectors and Sub-Inspectors of the C. I. D. raided on Tuesday several suspected places, viz.:—Gunbow Street, Colaba, Sukhlaji Street, and Bellasis Road, and arrested two Mahomedans and a Christian. They have also seized a number of forged notes, finished and unfinished, from rupee to rupees hundreds with implements, chemical and paper. Further enquiry is in progress.

BOMBAY NATIONAL MEDICAL COLLEGE.

The following is a list of further donations received:—

Col. Jiwan Singh Rs 101; Major Naidu Rs 501; Dr Gorakshakar Rs 501; Dr Miss Kanga Rs 101; Dr Kanga Rs 101; Dr Hyder Ali Khan Rs 101; Dr Vasantrao Rs 101; Dr Khaja Mohinudd'n Rs 101; Dr. Bhopardikar Rs 101; Dr Bhole Rs 150; Dr Gagre Rs 101; Dr Williams Rs 50; Dr Vaggis Rs 50; Mr P V Joshi Rs 251; Mr Hardikar Rs 101; Mr Girirao Rs 101; Mr. Ambadas Rao Rs 101; Mr Waman Naik Rs 1,000. (First instalment).

The National Baby Week was inaugurated at Madras by Lord Willingdon on Wednesday evening when His Excellency opened the Health Exhibition.

BOMBAY CITY AND SUBURBS.

Engagements.

TO-DAY.

GANDHI DAY.

Mass meeting at Chowpatty, for offering prayers for speedy recovery of Mahatmaji, 6.30 p.m. Mr. M. R. Jayakar to preside. Announcements of Other Prayer Meetings are given elsewhere in this issue.)

Scrutiny of Nomination Papers for the Bombay (European) constituency.

Municipal Standing Committee 4-10 p.m.

Karlekar's Grand Circus, Girgaum, 9-30 p.m.

SATURDAY, January 19.

Scrutiny of Nomination Papers for the Bombay Mill-owners' Assn. Constituency.

Bombay Races: Tenth Extra Meeting.

The s.s. Plassy with the English mails leaves at 2 p.m.

SUNRISE AND SUNSET.

Jan. 17 (Thur.) Sunrise 7h. 15m. Sunset 6h. 23m.
Jan 18 (Fri) Sunrise 7 h 15m. Sunset 6 h 24 m
Jan. 19 (Sat.) Sunrise 7h. 15m. Sunset 6h 25m.
Jan 20 (Sun.) Sunrise 7h. 15m. Sunset 6h 26m.
Jan. 21 (Mon.) Sunrise 7h. 15m. Sunset 6h. 26m
Jan. 22 (Tues.) Sunrise 7h. 15m. Sunset 6h. 27m
Jan. 23 (Wed.) Sunrise 7h. 15m. Sunset 6h. 27m

Domestic Occurrence.

DEATH.

CHENAI—Khan Bahadur Shapoorji Edulji Chenai died at 8-30 a.m. on the 17th January 1924 at Hyderabad—Deccan age 80.

TELEGRAPH NOTIFICATION.

Telegrams for Tokio, Yokohama and places in the vicinity are subject to great delay.

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

The P and O Mail Steamer "Naldera" with the mails from London of the 10th instant arrived at Port Said at 7 a.m. on the 16th instant and left there at 9 a.m. the same day.

The P and O. Mail Steamer "Kaiser-I-Hind" with the Mails from Bombay of the 12th instant arrived at Aden at 2-30 p.m. on the 16th instant and left there at 6 p.m. the same day.

Clan "Honorius" arrived London on the morning of the 14th instant.

The N. Y. K. Steamer "Genoa Maru" left Colombo for Bombay on the 15th instant, and is due to arrive here on Saturday morning the 19th.

LANTERN LECTURE ON "CONSUMPTION."

Under the auspices of the Bombay Sanitary Association a magic lantern lecture will be delivered by Dr. H. V. Tilak on "Consumption" at 9-30 p.m. (S.T.) at Chikhalwadi Javji Buildings to-day (Friday). All are requested to attend.

PROF. GEDDES' LECTURE.

Prof. Patriek Geddes will conclude the tenth of his series of lectures on "Contemporary Civilisation" to-day (Friday) at the Royal Institute of Science, East Wing, second floor, next to Elphinstone College, Esplanade Road. The time of the lecture is from 4-30 p.m. to 5-30 p.m. and the subject is "British Isles." Those who are interested in the lecture are invited to attend.

KHOJA KHANMAHOMED HABIBBHOY A. V. SCHOOL.

The weekly meeting of the above named School Union will be held to-day (Friday) at 9-21 (B.T.) when Mr. Yoosuf Ahmed will deliver a lecture on "Education". Mr. R. B. Patel will preside.

ANNIVERSARY OF BOMBAY ARYA SAMAJ.

The 48th Anniversary of the Arya Samaj, Bombay will be celebrated on Friday, Saturday and Sunday (the 18th, 19th and 20th inst.) on the open space of Shriman Sheth Gordhandas Khatav Mansion near Girgaon Tram Terminus in a special pavilion erected for the purpose.

ACCIDENTAL DEATH OF A LABOURER.

On Tuesday a number of labourers were engaged in demolishing a cotton godown at Colaba when iron trusses supporting the roof gave way and all the iron frames fell down. One end of an iron frame fell on a heap of bricks near which three of the labourers were working and struck one of them, viz:—Mahadu Baji (30). He was picked up unconscious and removed to G. T. Hospital where his skull was found to have been fractured. He died on Wednesday morning.

WIRELESS IN BOMBAY

RADIO CLUB FORMED.

The popularity of wireless broadcasting in other parts of the world, and the success which has attended the efforts of the Bengal Radio Club in Calcutta, has created a deal of interest in Bombay, and it is satisfactory to note that more than thirty enthusiasts were present at a meeting held on Wednesday evening at the Taj Mahal Hotel with the object of forming a Radio Club of Bombay.

At the outset, Mr. F. E. Rosher briefly explained the aims of the proposed club, which were to provide an institution for stimulating interest and fostering the study of radio communication and allied arts, to provide facilities to bona-fide experimenters and to act in liaison between Government and the members of the club to ensure, as far as lies within the jurisdiction of the Club, that the privileges granted by Government are not abused. Incidentally, Mr. Rosher mentioned that his firm, who represented Marconis in India, would be glad to instal transmitting apparatus free of charge for the Club upon the same lines as had been done in Calcutta.

After a brief discussion it was resolved to form a Radio Club of Bombay, and a Committee consisting of Mr. F. W. Wilson (Chairman) and Messrs. C. Robinson, Fairly, Sultain Chinoy, F. E. Rosher, Bromham, Rustom Wadia, Hawkhead, G. M. Wise and E. J. M. Hudson, with Major Holmes as honorary Secretary (protem) was appointed to draw up the rules. Until permanent premises are secured for the Club, Major Holmes may be addressed c/o Messrs. Patel Bros., "Gulestan," Napier Road, Fort, Bombay.

WEDNESDAY'S EARTHQUAKE SHOCK

FELT IN SEVERAL TOWNS OF GUJERAT.

Reports received in this office go to show that the earthquake shock which Bombay received at 1-41 a.m. on Wednesday was similarly felt by towns in Gujerat.

A Daman correspondent writes that Daman felt the shock at about 1-45 a.m. on Wednesday preceded by a loud report from sea-side. Houses began to shake violently which continued for several seconds. Several residents feared collapse of buildings and went out in the streets for some time. The moon at the time was beclouded. Old residents of the town say that it is many years since they last experienced such earth tremor.

The shock was felt at Bulsar also at about 1-50 a.m., and several residents for safety's sake took refuge in the open, for some time.

Similar reports of the feeling of the shock have abeen received from Nargol; Dharampore, etc.

IMPERIAL BANK RATE

The Imperial Bank of India Rate of Interest on Demand Loans on Government Paper remains unchanged at 8 per cent.

NOTICE.

All Mofussil Subscribers are hereby requested to quote either their *account* or *Register* Nos. with us while *remitting* their subscriptions and in *any other* correspondence to avoid unnecessary delay.

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MASS MEETING

AT

CHOWPATTY

PRAYERS FOR MAHATMAJI'S HEALTH

UNDER THE JOINT AUSPICES OF BOMBAY PROVINCIAL CONGRESS COMMITTEE, CITY KHILAFAT COMMITTEE, PARSI RAJKYA SABHA and RASTRIYA STREE SABHA

A MASS MEETING

will be held at

CHOWPATTY SANDS

TO-DAY

AT 6 P. M. (S. T.)

when prayers will be offered for the

SPEEDY RECOVERY

OF

Mahatma Gandhiji

Mr. M. R. JAYAKER will preside.

Prominent persons of all shades of opinion have consented to speak.

Members of all the Volunteers Corps in the City are requested to be present at Chowpati at 4 p.m. (S.T.) sharp

The Bombay Chronicle.

FRIDAY, JANUARY 18, 1924.

(679th Day of Mahatma's Imprisonment.)

THE TRUE PRAYER.

The Mahatma has conquered. The completeness of his conquest over the hearts of his fellow-beings was never more vividly demonstrated than it has been to-day when all eyes are turned towards his sick-bed in the Sassoon Hospital and even his political opponents are struck with admiration for the nobility and saintliness of his character. Great as he is as a political leader, he is infinitely greater as a man and there could be no more striking proof of this than the devoted service which he has inspired from Col. Maddock and his co-workers in the Sassoon Hospital. Mr. Jayakar spoke truly when he told our representative that for his non-Indian political opponents the Mahatmaji has been placed, perhaps for the first time, in a perfectly human setting, devoid of political prejudices or racial bias; for Gandhi the *man* if not the superman, is now before them. In imprisoning such a man the Government have vainly sought to imprison the soul of India, for the soul of India is incapable of being imprisoned. If his imprisonment was intended to kill the movement which he had inaugurated, the purpose has not been achieved; for it was impossible to be achieved. To this fact testimony is given by one who is no friend of the Non-Cooperation movement. Sir Purshottamdas Thakurdas says: "If Government expected that by keeping Mahatma Gandhi in jail the Non-Cooperation movement was going to be killed I think Government have had enough time by now to revise their opinion and I do hope that the recent incidents have also opened their eyes and have convinced them that they were wrong in their expectation. We have now definitely come to a point when it is not difficult to perceive clearly that the longer Mahatmaji is kept in jail the greater would be the attachment of the people not only to his person but also to his creed."

But though his imprisonment has been a futile one from the point of view of Government, the latter cannot escape the grave responsibility of having done irreparable harm to India and to Humanity by keeping both deprived of the ennobling services of the saintliest man alive. Mr. H. P. Mody is right when he says that "the supreme consideration is that it is a great misfortune for any country to have a man of such nobility of character and real greatness rotting in jail instead of taking his proper place in the affairs of the nation." But Mr. Mody has not grasped the whole truth which is that there could be no greater proof of the lack of moral sanction behind the present system of Government and, therefore, a greater indictment of it, than the act of imprisoning such a man. The unanimous demand from men of different political views for the announcement of his immediate release, which has now formulated itself, is merely an endorsement of this truth which has been manifest to all those who truly understood Gandhi, the Mahatma as well as India's leader. If, in the face of this demand, the authorities remain unresponsive, it will be but a fresh proof to the world of the Satanic nature of the system which holds them in grip. But we refuse to believe that the feelings of respect and admiration for the Mahatma aroused by the recent crisis in his health will not affect even the Government. For this unique demonstration of feeling is not without deep meaning. It means that to-day, as never before, every Indian, without exception, realises that the imprisonment of the Mahatma is a crime against the country and humanity. It is for the Non-Cooperators to treasure this universal recognition of the value of the Mahatma's services to the country and transmute it into the work which the latter needs for its emancipation.

From every home, every village and every city in the country to-day the heartfelt prayer will go for the speedy recovery of the nation's most beloved leader. But prayer gains efficacy in proportion to the effort behind it. The sincerity of those who will to-day pray for the Mahatma's recovery will be judged not by their prayer but by their work. How many of his countrymen, who wish his speedy recovery to-day, will remember what the Mahatma would most wish them to do and, remembering, will resolve to do? If the health of the Mahatma has been undermined by imprisonment, are not we all responsible for it? If we had each of us done the work that he had assigned to us, when the prison gates closed on him, he would to-day have been a free man in our midst. His illness has come as a warning to us. Are we going to profit by it or not? There is immense work—in the spread of Khaddar in the collection of money for the Tilak Swaraj Fund, in the strengthening of the Congress organisation, in the removal of untouchability, in the consolidation of national education and in the promotion and preservation of national solidarity,—remaining to be done. Let those who pray to-day for the restoration of the Mahatma to health make their prayer efficacious by resolving to work and not to rest from work until Swaraj is attained.

A DOWN-TRODDEN ORDER.

The Egyptians have a proverb: "Better to ride though it be only on a beetle than to walk upon the richest carpet" and we imagine, from our observations, that the same idea prevails among the people of Bombay. The equestrian was of old regarded as a superior sort of being to the pedestrian, just as to-day the owner of a private motor-car is regarded as superior by a multitude of human idiots despite the boasted spread of democratic notions. But whereas the manners of the equestrian could give meaning to a word like "chivalry", the manners of the motor-rider have given to the language an expression like "road-hog." In the old days of the equestrians the pedestrians had undoubtedly a better time of it in every city, than they have at present in Bombay. We write as a confirmed pedestrian, feelingly on behalf of a down-trodden order; and, in the interests of the great order of pedestrians we dare to ask of a municipality which is said to have a democratic character that the city of Bombay should be made possible not only for men, but also r women to walk in. We should like have statistics of the relative numbers of motor-owners and pedestrians, and of the expenditure incurred by the municipality on behalf of each of these two classes of inhabitants We should like to know how many miles of covered ways exist in this great city, giving shelter from the sun during the hot months of the year, and from the rain ring the monsoon. We should like to know the number of foot-bridges id sub-ways provided at dangerous reet crossings for the safety of the walking public. We should like to know why pavements are allowed to get so foul and loose stones and heaps of rubbish left on them for days together We should like to know exactly the number of extra street-lamps required to bring the street lighting of Bombay to a level with that of Brighton (let us say)—from our own calculations made in Fort alone, we should say that it is about ten times the present number—and the reason why the manifest deficiency is not repaired. We should like to know why there seems to be no regulation of the power of lamps on different vehicles, so that a motor going at full speed at night is often lighted like a slow victoria. Above all, we should like to have the casualty-list of our order—i.e., the number of pedestrians actually killed and wounded by the fault of motor-drivers in Bombay last year and to know what vengeance has been taken for them by the city's justice; what regulations and precautions have been taken to avoid such accidents. Has any street particularly crowded ever been closed to motor-traffic by high order? In old Eastern cities, the shopping centre is composed of covered ways made inaccessible to all wheeled vehicles, sheltered from sun, in summer and from rain in winter, where the pedestrian can stroll at ease. Would it cause irreparable injury to motor-owners if they had to walk a hundred yards—or even five hundred yards—to reach a certain shop or place of business in the shade away from dust and traffic? If so, they could be carried by their servants in a chair or litter which could be adjusted to the car. The vast majority of people in Bombay would be thankful for a place where they could walk with pleasure and security.

Notes of the Day.

Mahatma's Health.

The progress of Mahatma Gandhi towards convalescence is so well-maintained that we consider it unnecessary to publish further special supplements containing news of it. We hope that the special supplement we sent out yesterday may be the last that we shall have to issue on the subject of Mahatma's illness.

Clearing of the Atmosphere.

Mr. Ramsay Macdonald's claim that the prospect of a change of Government in Great Britain has done more to bring the influence of the country into the minds of the dominating Continental statesmen than twelve months of the last Government is unchallengeable. For the first time since the War are men's minds all the world over beginning to be eagerly awakened to the possibilities of British politics emerging successfully out of the murky atmosphere of greed and duplicity into which they had plunged at the close of the War. Statesmanship in the hands of both Liberal and Conservative politicians in Great Britain has undergone such degradation since the War that it has stunk in the nostrils of all decent and God-fearing men, the morality of political life reaching its nadir during the Coalition regime. A slight relief came from the downfall of Mr. Lloyd George and his gang and the advent of Messrs. Bonar Law and Baldwin, who, though they were less nimble politicians than their predecessors, were known to be at least honest. But the British Foreign Office diplomacy continued to be as murky as ever, since the blundering genius of Lord Curzon continued to preside over it. With the prospect of a clean sweep and the advent of a Labour Government, the clouds which have been hanging over both the British and European horizons are beginning to rise—at least there are distinct signs of such a brightening. The masses of British workers know that the problem of unemployment will no longer be toyed with by the Ministers, but tackled immediately and directly by men who have made a life-long study of it; so also will the problems of housing and agricultural improvement cease to be objects of experiment by amateur politicians. In the sphere of finance, Labour leaders will seek in all earnestness to secure a more equitable distribution of wealth than obtains to-day in the country.

Possible Beneficial Effects.

The beneficial effects of the advent of a Labour Ministry will be hardly less evident on British foreign politics than on internal conditions in Great Britain. There will be no more shilly-shallying with the Ruhr problem and M. Poincare will realise ere long that the Labour Ministers mean to come to grips with him. It is because Liberal and Conservative politicians have been finessing all along with M. Poincare and putting up with his bluff that he has been emboldened to thwart British efforts for a speedy settlement of the Reparations issue. But a Labour Government will not tolerate such bluff for long. If the Government finds that the Anglo-French Entente can be purchased at too dear a price, it will not hesitate to throw the Entente overboard. Under a Labour regime one may expect that not only will Soviet Russia be immediately recognised and the Bolshevik bogey finally laid to rest, but also that secret diplomacy, which has wrought havoc in Europe and the East since the War, will be kept at arm's length by the Foreign Office. Though no one expects a new heaven and earth in England or in Europe under a Labour Government, one may reasonably hope to see fresh air and light transform the atmosphere which is so dark to-day.

"Odds and Ends."

In its desperate anxiety to make out as brave a case as possible for its continuance in power, Mr. Baldwin's Government has crammed into the King's speech a bewildering array of what Mr. Ramsay Macdonald has aptly described as "odds and ends." Like Mr. Winkle, who made any number of promises of presents to Sam Weller when he saw the definite prospect of a crash on the ice without the latter's help, Mr. Baldwin's Government has made so many promises of what it will do if only it may be allowed to stop in power, that if the various programmes outlined in the King's speech are to be really put into execution they will occupy not only the extreme life-time, that is, seven years, of the present Parliament, but of its successor too. Any and every conceivable project of national welfare, whether practicable or not, is pressed into service, to make an imposing array before the eyes of the British public. But the British public are not likely to be taken in by this sudden manifestation of zeal on its behalf. Mr. Baldwin's Government had full twelve months in which to demonstrate its capacity to evolve and carry into execution a definite scheme of national reconstruction. But it failed to avail itself of the opportunity.

The "Sangam" Episode.

When it was a matter of public knowledge that the approaching Adh-Kumbh Mela at Allahabad would be attended by at least a million pilgrims from all parts of the country, one would have expected the local authorities to take steps betimes to render the approaches to the "Sangam", the junction of the three sacred rivers, as safe as possible to the bathers. But instead of doing this, for which they had ample time, what they have done is to prohibit bathing absolutely after dark—which is, no doubt, a convenient way of solving the trouble, but one hardly calculated to convince the Hindu pilgrim world of its soundness from the religious point of view—which is the one consideration that matters most. The decision has, as we have seen, aroused a storm of indignation among the pilgrims and all devout Hindus and has led even so sober a Hindu leader as Pandit Malaviya to condemn and oppose to the extent of defying the magisterial order of prohibition of bathing. No one questions the honesty of the motives of the official in issuing the order, but honesty is not the only thing in question in the matter. No one in least touch with Hindu society and knowing the universal Hindu sentiment regarding the merit of bathing in the sacred "Sangam" during the Mela, would have dreamt for a moment of prohibiting bathing, but "wooden" officialdom in India, which lives in a world entirely cut-off from the mass of the people whom it "governs", imagines that it knows what is best for the people and proceeds to administer the country according to its own notions of what is right and wrong, good and evil, in governance. The result is—what we know and what we find to-day at Allahabad.

Turkey, Past and Present.

In the latest issue of the "Echos de l'Orient", the Paris journal devoted to Turkish interests and the spread of reliable news about the political condition of Turkey and other Muslim States, occurs an account of a remarkable speech by Ismet Pasha before the Turkish National Assembly at Angora, which gives us a glimpse of the wonderful progress Turkey has made during the last ten years. The power of the people has come to stay, the forces of despotism are powerless even to influence the mind of the old Turkish nobility. The contrast between Turkey, then and now, that is, the Turkey of the time of Abdul Hamid as contrasted with the Turkey of Kemal Pasha, was vividly brought out in a forceful passage in the speech. Ismet Pasha said: "In the older despotic regime there reigned an absolutist spirit in internal affairs, which steadily worked against all control by the people of public affairs. In external affairs, in the foreign politics of Turkey, this absolutist spirit was able to ally itself with any foreign Power without regard to the dislike the mass of Turkish people might evince towards it. Such was the aspect of foreign affairs before the conclusion of the Treaty of Mudros. And this tendency persisted for a time even after the ratification of that Treaty. But now things are changed. The national policy pursued by the National Assembly of Turkey, the Parliament of the Turkish people, is in direct contrast with the politics of the former despotic Government. In internal affairs, we have a regime which gives to the people the right to control their own affairs. As regards external affairs the same people are for the first time in a position to take up an attitude with respect to a foreign Power which is in conformity with their independence and their national interests. In all the relations that we shall now establish with foreign Governments, we shall take care that the independence of our country is respected and our position as an autonomous political unit remains intact."

A Tenants' Grievance.

We are glad that our comments on Tuesday in regard to the nuisance and obstruction caused on the public road at Chunam Lane by some motor repair shops have had salutary effect and that where the Bombay Municipality failed, the Police authorities of the Lamington Road Station succeeded in getting an exemplary punishment awarded to a owner of one of these shops. The Municipal authorities have allowed two months to pass in considering the complaint of about two hundred residents of the locality without taking any action to redress their grievance. There are a number of landlords in the city who rent motor garages and stables for repair-shops in contravention of the Municipal bye-laws and the poor tenants have to put up with the nuisance caused thereby. We hope this action on the part of the Lamington Road police will be followed by similar action by their colleagues in other divisions. Many people have no time to go to courts of law, and if they resort to Courts it is not always that the right view of the question is taken by the magistrates as was taken in this particular case.

(Continued from Column 6.)

day of "penance and prayer". The President of the Cocanada Congress has already appealed to us to hold organised mass prayers at 5 p.m. Let us remember that our faults, our remissness and our shortcomings are being visited upon Mahatma. Even the murder of the late Mr. Day is being requited by Mahatma Gandhi. Besides mass prayer, we must render mute prayer at home. Let us practise some purificatory process. Those that have put aside their charkhas should take to them again. Thos will strengthen their prayer who will do something towards the re-uplift of the Depressed at least on 18th instant.

The Hindus, who may have objection to fast on Friday which is the twelfth of the lunar month, should observe a fast and render a prayer on Saturday which is a day sacred to God Hanuman, the strongest the purest and the most devoted of the world. Saturday happens to be also the weekly Gandhi Day. Prayers of pure and sincere minds will surely strengthen the good forces of the world. With souls possessed, minds purified and hearts filled, let us all Indians (and Europeans if they will) humble ourselves before the Only Power which rules all worlds.

PRAYER & PENANCE.

By A HINDU

The twenty-second Gandhi Day which falls on 18th January 1924 has a unique significance. Almost at the same time two very serious incidents have occurred, one in the Bombay Presidency and the other in Bengal Presidency. Both the incidents have the same demand to make viz.

"RELEASE MAHATMA GANDHI."

One of the incidents is the murder of a European gentleman who was absolutely innocent and had the question "why did he shoot me" on his dying lips by one who is suspected to belong to a revolutionary criminal conspiracy in Calcutta. The other is the neglect of the jail authorities of Yerawda which has resulted in a very serious operation performed on Mahatma Gandhi. In the interests of Government as much as in those of the people the step required to be next taken is the release of Mahatma Gandhi.

All chroniclers, official and non-official, agree that the main force that drove out of the minds of the youths of India all tendency of violence was Mahatma Gandhi. One has only to remember the thoroughly peaceful and non-violent atmosphere that prevailed in the days of the Prince of Wales visit to Calcutta, if one wants to know what a thorough hold the gospel of non-violence preached by Mahatma had on Bengalees. The highly spiritual and self-reliant atmosphere created by Mahatma was resented by Indian politicians of a particular cult who were, however, powerless before the extraordinary superhuman religious force of the Mahatma. We have it on the authority of the "New Statesman" that in the recrudescence of "revolutionary crime, after a period during which this particular form of violence has been markedly absent from India," there is contained a public warning and that "in the complete disappearance for two or three years, of organised anarchical crime we have the one communal benefit which the official chroniclers agree in attributing to Mr. Gandhi's anti-violence crusade." It is after Mahatma's "burial alive," that the germs of anarchy which he had crushed low attempted to make a head. And as the rigid non-co-operation lines were abandoned, and political methods came back into increased popularity—in that measure did this form of organised anarchical crime succeed in making headway. Officials know it as nobody else can. The remedy is easy and at hand, if only the officials and non-official Europeans are sincere in their disapproval of such crime and do not utilise it only to strengthen the "tiger instinct" and the reactionary anti-democratic forces. No hardest fibre, no terrorisation, no repression will be productive of the desired effect. Such methods, as are proposed by the Calcutta Europeans and the redoubtable Colonel Gidney, will only bring in greater embitterment and increase crime. They will only aggravate the malady like salt water poured on an abrasion. To seek to use this crime for delaying the release of so-called political prisoners is to delay the day of peace. Such a use of this crime could not be surpassed in its capacity to cause more estrangement between the Government and the people. Nobody wishes that criminals should be spared. Mahatma's countrymen do not want to shield murderers and members of murderous gangs. None—not even the relatives of the murdered—can excel the humble followers of Mahatma in their abhorrence of the crime and criminals. The advice that Mahatma gave to his countrymen on his incarceration was to put the Englishmen at their ease. He was ever emphatic in his faith in Englishmen, with whom he wished peace, whom he loved and respected and whom he felt sure to win over to his side by willing and non-violent suffering. Mr. Edward Villiers M.L.C. said that he wanted to impress upon them that the crime in no way represented in its direct action any racial matter. "Mr. Day is not murdered because he is a white man." We are very much indebted to this gentleman for making this frank statement. Sir Campbell Rhodes M.L.A. went one better and said he realised this was no racial question. Sir Campbell added "when that large crowd saw a pistol fired by one of their own countrymen, they, at the risk of their lives followed the assailant to capture him." One wishes that this strain had not been disturbed by any feeling of racial acrimony. But that veritable tower of European privileges, Sir Langford James, the chairman of the meeting thought fit to declare that "the matter might become a racial matter." He did not stop there. He wanted to assure Government that non-official Europeans would be behind them to a man in any step Government might take, whether they be repressive steps or otherwise to strengthen the hand of the police in the country. The conclusion of the speech was the worst, because the speaker connected the prisoners convicted in connection with Non-co-operation with this murder and expressed himself entirely against their release. The climax was reached when the suppressed expression of Sir Langford was provocatively put by Colonel Gidney.

Nothing could beat these two speeches in undoing the good done by the earlier speakers and in introducing an unnecessary racial feeling. If the question does hereafter assume a racial aspect—which Heaven forbid—, the responsibility will entirely be with Sir Langford, Colonel Gidney and Co. By differentiating between Europeans and the Domiciled community on the one hand and the Indians on the other, these speakers have tried to create an unbridgeable gulf between them, a gulf which only a Hanuman like Mahatma Gandhi will be able to bridge over. We request Europeans both official and non-official not to create any such gulf in the name of God the one Father of all. If they are sincere in their abhorrence of anarchic crime, they should join the "Indian politicians" in demanding the release of prisoners connected with the Non-co-operation movement and in insisting on the immediate release of Mahatma Gandhi—even as they wished that Indians "would hold some meetings of this nature among their own community to show their abhorrence of what had occurred."

For us Indians the 18th of January is a

(Continued in Column 5.)

FOR GOD & COUNTRY.

TO-DAY'S MASS MEETING.

ON CHOWPATTY SANDS

Under the joint auspices of the Bombay Provincial Congress Committee and the City Khilafat Committee, a mass meeting will be held on Chowpatty Sands to-day (Friday) at 6 p.m. (S.T.) when prayers will be offered for the speedy recovery of Mahatma Gandhi. The public are requested to muster strong at the meeting, when Mr. M. R. Jayakar will preside.

Prominent persons of all shades of opinion have consented to speak.

CALL TO VOLUNTEERS.

The secretaries of the Bombay Provincial Congress Committee request all the Volunteer Corps to be present on Chowpatty Sands on Friday, the 18th inst. at 4.30 p.m. (S.T.)

TEXT OF RESOLUTION.

The following Resolution will be placed before the meeting:—

"This public meeting of the citizens of Bombay expresses its deep anxiety and sorrow for the recent serious illness of Mahatma Gandhiji and earnestly prays for his speedy and complete recovery and further this meeting is emphatically of opinion that Mahatma Gandhiji should be forthwith released in the interest of general peace and goodwill in the country."

PRAYER MEETINGS

BY GIRGAON DISTRICT C. C.

The Council of the Girgaon Congress Committee passed the following resolution unanimously on the 16th inst.:—

That this Council of the Girgaon District Congress Committee, Bombay, fervently prays to the Almighty for complete and speedy recovery of the greatest and noblest son of India, Mahatmaji Gandhi, the greatest of the liberators of man-kind and for his early restoration to the people of India.

To achieve such immediate restoration this Council appeals to all people of whatever caste, creed and sex to join the Congress at once and carry out Mahatmaji's programme in right earnest.

BY BORIVLI C. C.

A public meeting will be held under the auspices of Borivli Congress Committee today (Friday) at 9 p.m. at Tulsidas Girdhar's Bungalow to offer prayers for the speedy recovery of Mahatma Gandhi.

BY BANDRA C. C.

Bandra Village Congress Committee hereby requests the public of Bandra to offer prayers, on Friday (the 18th instant) for the good health and speedy recovery of Mahatma Gandhi from his present illness. Prayers should also be offered in the Temples, Mosques and Churches of Bandra.

BY MATUNGA C. C.

The Matunga Congress Committee has arranged a procession for to-day (Friday). The procession will start from the Congress Committee office at 7 a.m. and will proceed to the Mahim Sea Shore. After offering prayers there for Mahatmaji's speedy recovery, the procession will return through the main streets of Mahim and Matunga. The residents of Matunga and Mahim are, therefore, requested to join the procession before 7 a.m. at the Congress Committee's office and make the function successful.

BY BOMBAY LADIES

Under the auspices of Rashtriya Stree Sabha a public meeting of the ladies will be held to-day (Friday) at the Marwari Vidyalaya Hall (Sandhurst Road) at 3-30 p.m. (S.T.) when Mr. B. N. Motiwala will address the ladies on "Social Condition of Indian Ladies," the first of the serial lectures on the subject, and "Mahatma Gandhi and the Women." After the close of the meeting at about 5 p.m. the ladies will go to Madhav Baug in a procession to offer prayers to the Almighty for the speedy recovery of the Mahatma. All the ladies are requested to be present in the meeting and to proceed to Madhav Baug to show their supreme and sacred feelings for the greatest son of India.

V LOKMANYA KANYA SHALA

At the meeting of the staff and the students of the Lokmanya Rashtriya Kanya Shala held yesterday, the following resolution was unanimously passed and a telegram to the above effect was sent to Mr. Devadas Gandhi at Sassoon Hospital, Poona:—"Principal, staff and the students of the Lokmanya Rashtriya Kanya Shala, conducted by Swaraj Sabha offer prayers for Mahatma's speedy recovery.

BY G. WARD DIST. C. C.

Under the auspices of the "G" Ward District Congress Committee a public prayer will be performed to-day (Friday) at 9.30 p.m. at Kumbharwada (Dadar) Shree Ram's Temple.

BY BHULESHWAR DIST. C. C.

A public meeting will be held under the auspices of Bhuleshwar District Congress Committee to-day (Friday) at 9 p.m. at Sheth Mavji Premji's Wadi to pray God for

(Continued on next page)

MAHATMA'S CONDITION.

SIGNS OF RAPID IMPROVEMENT

NO CAUSE FOR ANXIETY.

VIEWS OF A HIGH MEDICAL AUTHORITY.

IMMEDIATE RELEASE URGED.

(BY TELEPHONE)

POONA, Midnight.

Our correspondent phoned to us at Midnight that Mahatmaji is sleeping and that the fever has slightly come down.

There is no anxiety.

POONA, Jan. 17.

(From our Correspondent.)

Recd., at 8 p.m.

Col. Maddock issued the following Bulletin at 7 p.m.

"Mr. Gandhi has a temperature of 100.6. Pulse 82. Wound shows no sign of inflammation. Before dressing the patient complained of a little pain. The pain has now all gone. General condition good. Took food well."

Dr. Dudley, House Surgeon, assured me that the temperature need cause no anxiety.

(From our Correspondent.)

POONA, Jan. 17.

Recd., at 9-45 p.m.

"I consulted a high Indian medical authority with regard to the high temperature (viz. 100.6) of Mahatmaji, and he informed me that there is no cause for anxiety. The drainage tube that was inserted this morning was shortened in the evening, and the temperature, therefore, will go down by and bye, as soon as there is complete drainage of the puss."

POONA, Jan. 17.

Recd. 10 p.m., Jan. 17.

Mahatmaji took about 16 oz. of milk and some pulp of sweet lemon. He had taken no rice to-day. Enema is given and purgative will be administered to-morrow morning. This morning at the time of dressing a tube was inserted in the wound for complete drainage but it was shortened in the evening. He slept well in the noon.

(Associated Press.)

POONA, Jan. 17.

At 2 p.m.

Dr. Phatak interviewed about Gandhi's health upto 2 p.m. stated: "The wound is all right but to prevent discharge being pent up tube has been inserted to-day as precaution. Being not accustomed to solid food Mahatmaji is being given his usual liquid milk and fruits to-day. He has slight ordinary cold which is being attended to. So far his progress towards speedy recovery is excellent."

We received the following telephone message from our Poona Correspondent at 11-15 a.m.:—

Col. Maddock issued the following bulletin at 9-30 a.m.

"Mr. Gandhi slept eight and half hours last night. No fever. Wound healthy and discharging normally. Taking nourishment well."

Dr. Phatak informs me that Mahatmaji took 18 ozs. of water with lemon juice last night. Passed 10 ozs. urine in bed-pan with flatus. Looks highly cheerful.

PRAYER FOR 18TH.

Mahatmaji is ill. Bapu is on his sick-bed. India's heart goes out to him at this hour. To-day is the All India Prayer-day. Let us all bend down and pray for Gandhiji's release and return. We shall pray even as our own Bapu prays in the silence of the morning. One of his own hymns in Guzrathi begins thus:—

"Mari Nad Thamare hathe Prabhu Sambhalajore."

It means, "My pulse is in Thy hands, O Lord Protect me."

Now Bapu's pulse is in Thy hands, O Lord Protect him—

V. A. SUNDARAM.

WANTED AN ACT OF STATESMANSHIP

MR. N. M. JOSHI.

I am of opinion that the Government will be committing a great blunder if they send Mahatma Gandhi back to jail instead of forthwith ordering his release. I am confident, however, that Government will not commit any such blunder. It will be indeed a great act of statesmanship if they immediately announce his release and restore him to his family straight away from the Sassoon Hospital after his recovery.

Mr. Joshi also took the opportunity to explain to our representative why he on a certain occasion in the Assembly last year voted against Mahatma's release. He said that the time when the resolution was moved was not opportune for making the demand as the Nagpur Flag Satyagraha was in full swing. He however wanted it to be stated publicly that his colleagues in the Servants of India Society did not generally approve of the way in which he had exercised his judgment on that occasion.

RELEASE AND ANNOUNCE IMMEDIATELY.

MR. G. K. DEODHAR.

Though I do not see eye to eye with Mahatma Gandhi in politics I have the highest admiration for his nobility of character and saintliness. We, the members of the Servants of India Society look upon him as a member of our family though we may sometime differ from him as even the members of the same family often differ. It will be a very wise act on the part of the Government if they forthwith order his release and make an immediate announcement to that effect.

"HEARKEN TO PUBLIC FEELING".

MR. K. NATARAJAN.

It is unthinkable to me that Mahatma Gandhi should be sent to jail again when he is discharged from the Hospital. I have every hope that Government will not disregard the strong public feeling in the country and that the order of release will be issued in a few days.

CHANCE FOR WISE STATESMANSHIP.

HON. MR. PHIROZE SETHNA.

It will be 22 months to-day since Mr. Gandhi was sentenced to simple imprisonment for a period of 6 years. Not a day has passed since then when there has not been raised a cry from some part of India or other clamouring for his release. Mr. Bloomfield, that very sympathetic Civilian who tried and sentenced Mr. Gandhi, concluded his judgment with the remark that if the course of events in India should make it possible for Government to reduce this period and release Mr. Gandhi nobody would be better pleased than himself. Throughout his judgment Mr. Bloomfield referred to Mr. Gandhi as one who was in a very different category from any other person he had ever tried before or was ever likely to try in the future. If the Indian public had reason to be grateful to Mr. Bloomfield for the courteous terms in which his entire judgment was couched they have today equal reason to be grateful to Col. Maddock and to the other Government officials who have rendered such valuable service to the distinguished patient at such a critical moment in his life. But for Col. Maddock's prompt action and his utter disregard of red tape, the consequences would have been disastrous.

One only requires to be in Mr. Gandhi's company for but a short while to recognise how greatly superior he is to the ordinary individual. I am reminded of the visit to India in November 1921 of a European lady from South Africa. She was the widow of a well known Engineer, a former Mayor of Johannesburg. She was in India for only a week and whilst she missed seeing Taj and the Kutub Minar she was most anxious to see Mr. Gandhi again to whom she and her husband had extended hospitality more than ten years previously in her home at Johannesburg. She said she had never come across a more remarkable person and longed to meet him again before leaving India. I will not be surprised if Col. Maddock, Surgeon-General Hooten and others who have shown Mr. Gandhi such marked consideration have been equally impressed by the greatness of the man. The incarceration of such a personage is most galling to Indians of all schools of thought and they would all rejoice to see him once again a free man.

In the message which he sent to his countrymen through the Rt. Hon'ble Srinivasa Sastri only a few minutes before his operation Mr. Gandhi said if there was any agitation for his release after the operation it ought to be on proper lines. If Government cared to release him, he added, there could not be any conditions. Mr. Gandhi observed that he had a deep quarrel with Government but he loved Englishmen and he had many friends amongst them. We know this to be too true. More than one resolution has been sent in for the ensuing sessions of the Central Legislature for the release of Mr. Gandhi. The necessity for such release is all the greater after the operation which has since been performed on him. It will be a gracious act if Government will forestall the discussion of these resolutions and immediately and unconditionally release this great patriot which if they do they will not only gladden the hearts of all India but their action will betoken wise statesmanship.

DR. JIVRAJ MEHTA'S STATEMENT.

PATIENT NEEDS REST AND QUIET.

(From our Correspondent.)

POONA, January 17.

Dr. Jivraj Mehta, M.D., M.R.C.P., has issued the following statement:—

Mahatma Gandhi was ill from the 6th till the 12th January 1924 at the Yeroda Jail, with fever and pain in the abdomen, but with indefinite symptoms. The pulse remained more or less normal throughout this period excepting on the 12th. Symptoms pointing to possible appendix trouble were noticed on the 10th instant but nothing definite could be ascertained as the temperature dropped from 101 to normal, the pulse rate being almost normal. Definite signs of inflammation in the appendix were observed on the 12th inst. when Mahatma Gandhi was removed from the Jail to the Sassoon Hospital, Poona, where an operation was immediately decided upon and successfully performed the same evening. Ever since the operation the patient has been making steady progress. The Mahatma sleeps well, is able to take nourishment, and from to-day he is put on semi-solid diet. The wound is looking well. The discharge is now very little. Looking to the satisfactory progress so far maintained, we trust no complications will arise.

The patient is naturally weak and needs rest and quiet and visitors would be very detrimental for speedy recovery. Members of his family are in constant attendance and all the attention that Mahatma Gandhi needs professionally or otherwise he is at present having.

RESTRICTION ON VISITORS.

(From our Correspondent.)

POONA, January 17.

Dr. Dalal was here again this morning. I understand that the Government has asked the medical authorities to allow only a few relatives of Mahatmaji to visit him. Restriction will be put on visitors.

EXCELLENT PROGRESS IN HEALTH.

VISITORS INCLUDE H. H. AGA KHAN.

(Associated Press.)

POONA, January 17.

Col. Maddock has issued the following bulletin at 10-30 a.m.

"Mr. Gandhi slept for eight and a half hours last night. No fever. Wound is healthy and discharging normally. Taking nourishment well. He has slight nasal catarrah.

On enquiries as to the meaning of nasal catarrah it is explained as ordinary cold resulting in slight watery discharge from nose. Dr. Dalal and Dr. Jivaraj Mehta were present this morning when the wound was dressed. Mahatmaji looks brighter.

H. H. Aga Khan and Mr. Sastri paid calls but with a view to avoid exertion to him left only cards and did not see him. Progress in health is believed to be excellent.

COL MADDOCK THANKED

MAULANA MAHOMED ALI'S MESSAGE

(Associated Press.)

DELHI, January 16.

Maulana Mahomed Ali, President of the All-India Congress Committee, has sent the following telegram to Col. Maddock, Sassoon Hospital, Poona:—

"I think I am voicing the feelings of All-India to-day in saying that we are deeply grateful to you and to your colleagues for all your care and consideration in treating Mahatma Gandhi whose life is inexpressably dear to the Indian nation. Please accept our warmest congratulations on your great success."

PRAYER MEETING AT RAJKOT.

(From a Correspondent.)

RAJKOT, January 17.

On receiving the alarming news of the serious operation performed upon Mahatmaji a mass prayer meeting was held last night. People in large numbers attended. A feeling of great anxiety was prevelant. Mr. Sastri's statement was read and in the end heartfelt and sincere prayers were offered to the Almighty for the speedy recovery of Bapuji, the greatest saint of the time.

BOMBAY PRESIDENCY ASSN'S RESOLUTION.

The Council of the Bombay Presidency Association has forwarded the following telegram to the Government of India and the Government of Bombay with regard to the immediate release of Mahatma Gandhi:—

That the Council of the Bombay Presidency Association requests Government to order the immediate release of Mahatma Gandhi as a measure of conciliation essential to any attempt at a settlement of the political situation and in consonance with

(Continued on next Page.)

CLASS AREA BILL.

UNSETTLING EFFECT ON INDIANS.

NATAL CONGRESS TO OPPOSE.

(From our Correspondent.)

DURBAN, Jan. 17.

The Natal Indian Congress has decided to oppose the Class Area Bill. The South African Indian Congress Executive will meet very soon at Capetown to interview the Union Government. The bill has an unsettling effect on the Indian community.

DETENTION OF DECK PASSENGERS.

(From our Correspondent.)

DURBAN, Jan. 17.

Indian deck passengers have been detained. First and second class European and Asiatic passengers have landed. Indian deck passengers, Indian crew, and an Indian doctor have been detained on the previous boat "Khandalla" also. The boat is alongside the wharf and people go to and fro from the boat. The detention of part passengers only is inexplicable.

A CONSTITUTIONAL CRISIS.

C. P. COUNCIL PROCEEDINGS.

(Associated Press.)

NAGPUR, Jan. 16.

The Central Provinces Legislative Council reassembled to-day. Hon. Mr. Chitnavis, Minister of Education, moved that the Central Provinces Primary Education Amendment Bill be taken into consideration.

Dr. Moonje explained that a very grave constitutional crisis had arisen in this province. H. E. the Governor on his own admission had appointed two Ministers who did not command the confidence of the House. He said that the Governor had no such power, and his action was a constitutional error.

The President pointed out that this question would be decided when the motion of No-Confidence was discussed, but as long as the Ministers were there it was their duty to allow them to move bills.

The Minister of Education then accepted a motion for recirculation of the Bill and the House accorded permission. The House then agreed to the circulation of the Central Provinces Settlement Bill and the Cattle Trespass Amendment Bill for opinion.

The Council then adjourned till to-morrow.

SWARAJIST VICTORY.

(Associated Press.)

NAGPUR, Jan. 16.

The first business sitting of the new Central Provinces Legislative Council which was opened by his Excellency Sir Frank Sly yesterday with an appeal to the members to work for the province as a whole and not on party considerations was marked to-day by a Swarajist victory. All the five bills brought up by the Government were either postponed for consideration or circulation.

RAILWAY STRIKE.

MR. ARTHUR HENDERSON'S EFFORTS.

LONDON, January 16.

In view of the determination of the Locomotive Engineers Society to strike, importance is attached to the unexpected visit to their headquarters to-day of Mr. Arthur Henderson, Secretary of the Labour Party. It is believed the visit was connected with the efforts for mediation.—Reuter.

AMERICAN CRUISER AGROUND.

LONDON, January 16.

Galveston.—The American cruiser "Tacoma" Bound for Vera Cruz is aground on Banquillas Reefs sixteen miles from Vera Cruz. She had wirelessed to the American Consul at Vera Cruz that unless two strong tugs arrive within two hours it may be too late to pull off the warsh.

LATER.

The United States light crusier "Richmond is standing by the "Tacoma". The Government is sending naval tugs.—Reuter.

Mexico City.—The American Charge d'Affairs has obtained the Obregon Government's permission for two United States warships to visit Vera Cruz and Tuxpam. The United States cruiser "Tacoma" is now en route for Vera Cruz. It is reported the representatives of three American banks are on their way to Mexico City to negotiate a loan of 25 millions pesos to the Obregon Government.—Reuter.

The naval dirigible "Shenandoah" which was earmarked for the naval aerial expedition to the North Pole during the summer broke away from the mooring mast in the course of a gale with a crew of 30 while undergoing the test. Apparently the "Shenandoah" was damaged, for the fragments of the outer rigging fluttered to the ground. The wind was blowing at fifty-five miles per hour.—Reuter.

Gas is now in use in Bombay for gold melting, soap boiling, brazing and every conceivable purpose for which heat and power are required, since it is found the heat can be regulated to a nicety impossible with solid fuel.

BRITISH FOREIGN POLICY.

GOVERNMENT'S ATTITUDE DEFENDED.

HOUSE OF COMMONS ADJOURNED.

LONDON, January 16.

The House of Commons was crowded for the resumption of the debate on the Address. In the course of a lengthy statement on foreign affairs Mr. Ronald McNeill warmly replied to the indictment of the Government's foreign policy. He pointed out the foreign policy was essentially continuous. If there had been gross mismanagement in the past five years the Government's chief critics were very largely responsible. He suggested that Mr. Lloyd George would agree with him when he said that if Mr. Macdonald was going to the Foreign Office with broad foot and big heel to stamp upon M. Poincare with view to establishing peace in Europe he would find he was in for a very heavy disillusionment (Ministerial cheers). He claimed the Government had lost no opportunity to enlist the assistance of the United States or take any means open to them to arrive at a solution of the reparations question.

THE SEPARATIST MOVEMENT.

As regards Separatism in Rhineland the Government's attitude had been that they were unable to sanction any Separatism amounting to a declaration of independence of states forming a part of the Reigh which could take them outside the Reich because it would alter the whole situation with regard to the Treaty. But if they wanted to run inside the Reich Britain would not interfere provided there was a sufficient demonstration that it was the will of the people themselves. Obviously in the greater part of the Rhineland the Separatist movement was not spontaneous and owing very largely to the influence of Britain supported by Belgium it had come naturally to an end. But in Palatinate it had assumed graver proportions. At first it had appeared it might be genuine but latterly the Government had concluded it was not now genuine and believed if it was left to itself it would very soon collapse. The Government had sent Mr. Clive to Palatinate to ascertain facts. This had caused a certain amount of additional Anglo-French friction but he had great hopes that the friction would soon be smoothed over and Mr. Clive's report enable the Government clearly to determine its action.

Mr. McNeill defended the Government's policy in regard to the Ruhr and claimed that those criticising the Government on the ground that the British prestige had been lost were wrong. Gen. Harington said the British prestige in Near East had never been higher. Lord Allenby had said the same about Egypt. One of the Dominion leaders at the Imperial Conference told him wherever he went he found the one country whose moral approval or disapproval counted was Britain. Mr. McNeill concluded that according to all reports Mr. Mcdonald himself was going to the Foreign Office Mr. McNeill confidently predicted that before many months he (Mr. Mcdonald) would tell the House of Commons that he was completely disillusioned.

Replying to Mr. Lloyd George Mr. Neville Chamberlain said Germany had now agreed to give an undertaking of an eventual reimbursement to the German exporters in connection with our Reparations Recovery Act and the German representative was on the way to England to discuss the method. He detailed steps which had been taken to ensure that big stocks of steel accumulated in the occupied territories, estimated at from two to three and a half million tons, should not be disposed of in a way likely to dislocate world markets. A British Commission was proceeding to examine stocks and Britain had suggested an establishment of inter-Allied disposals board. The French had arranged not to license exports exceeding an average rate of export for 1922.

Replying to Sir John Simon Mr. Chamberlain thought the present reparations in kind were less than in the pre-occupation period. Mr. Poincare had given assurance that there was no industrial arrangement between the French and the German firms and the British Government would be given fullest chance of expressing its views if such an arrangement were proposed.—Reuter.

TANGIER CONVENTION.

In the House of Commons Mr. Ronald Macneill made a lengthy statement in regard to the Tangier convention. He emphasised that the agreement had secured a permanent neutralisation of Tangier and maintenance of an open door by establishing an international regime which would effectually prevent any one power being predominant.

Mr. Lloyd George asked who controlled the port.

Mr. Mcneill said the share capital of the international company would be distributed as follows:—France 30 per cent, Britain and Spain 20 per cent each, Shereefian Government, international administration and other countries each ten. Consequently out 30 per cent was in the hands of France (Opposition cries of "no" and "what about Shereefian Government") replying further to Mr. Lloyd George Mr. Mcneill said he was confident the House of Commons would be given an opportunity of discussing the Agreement if they desired. Replying to Mr. Bellairs, Mr. Mcneill was unable to say whether the Committee of Defence approved the Convention before the signature.

Mr. John Ward declared the agreement had practically handed over the port to France.

At the close of the Conference between the port employers and the transport workers Union on the latter's claim for an increase in the docker's wages throughout the country by two shillings a day, it was announced that the employers had informed the Union they were unable in the present condition of trade to concede any increase in the wages. The Union is reporting the matter to the delegates' conference.—Reuter.

DEFENCE OF BRITAIN'S FOREIGN POLICY.

OXFORD, Jan. 17.

Mr. Macneill, Under Secretary for Foreign Affairs, dealt with the Government's Foreign Policy when the debate was resumed in the House of Commons on the address in reply to the King's speech. He declared that the foreign policy was essentially a continuous matter. The present Government had only been responsible for the conduct of foreign affairs for a little more than twelve months. Therefore all difficulties and all problems with which they had had to deal had not arisen while the present Government was responsible but had been inherited not merely from one government but from many previous governments. He pointed out that Viscount Grey, formerly Liberal Foreign Minister, had never put any blame on the present government for their Foreign Policy. That Policy had been to act strictly in letter and in spirit of the Treaty of Versailles. The Government had done their best to uphold that Treaty and to maintain the Entente and friendship with France, at the same time making it quite clear to their French allies that they could not conscientiously assist them in their methods and that they must continue the protest made by the late Mr. Bonar Law against their policy in the Ruhr, must decine to have a part or lot in it and must dissociate themselves from all its consequences.

SEPARATIST MOVEMENT.

In regard to the Separatist movements in the occupied German territory, Mr. Macneill said the British Government had taken up a position that they could not sanction any Separatism which amounted to a Declaration of Independence of states forming a part of the German Reich. But if what was demanded was not separatism but establishment of autonomous states inside the German Reich that was a matter with which the British Government would not therefore, provided that there was a sufficient demonstration that it was the will of the people themselves. Very largely owing to the influence which the British Government had been able to bring to bear, supported to a large extent by their Belgian allies the movement in the greater part of the Rhineland had come to a natural end. In the Palatinate the movement had assumed rather large proportions and here the British Government had come to the conclusion that the movement, whatever it might have been in the beginning, was now a genuine movement. The British Government had sent a representative five to the Palatinate to make inquiries, but until this morning they had received no report from him. It was hoped information would be forthcoming which would enable the Government to come to a clear determination as to what action they should take.

Referring to Egypt Mr. McNeill quoted Lord Allenby, British High Commissioner, as having declared that the moral prestige of Great Britain there had never stood higher than at this moment.

REPARATIONS.

Sir Philip Lloyd Greame was asked regarding the effect on British interests of agreements between the German and French industrialists. He said the British might be affected firstly by the sales of steel either directly by the French and the Belgian Governments or indirectly by the disposal of the accumulated stocks in the occupied territory. These stocks were very large estimates varying between two and four millions sterling. As a result of the representations made by the British Government it had been agreed that a mission consisting of British officials and representatives of iron and steel trades should proceed to the occupied territory. The British Government had made a suggestion that if these stocks were to be disposed it should be by means of something in the nature of an inter-Allied disposals Board. Meanwhile it had been arranged that the British Government should receive fullest information of all licenses granted by the French and Belgian Governments in their occupied territories for the export of iron and steel and the present arrangement made by France or Belgium of steel seized but what licenses which they proposed to grant for the export of steel would be at a rate of export not exceeding the average rate of export prevailing in the year 1922. There had not been any serious sales outside France or Belgian of steel seized but what was more serious in the long run was the possibility of arrangements being made between the French and German industrialists for future exploitation. Sir Philip added that so far as the British Government knew reparations being paid in kind were no greater than they were before France invaded the Ruhr.—B. O. W.

HOUSE OF COMMONS ADJOURNED.

LABOUR AMENDMENT TO BE MOVED TO-DAY.

LONDON, January 17.

The House of Commons has adjourned The Labour No Confidence Amendment will be moved to-morrow.—Reuter.

MAHATMA'S CONDITION.

(Continued from previous page.)

the sentiments of all shades of Indian opinion.

BORSAD CESS.

The Council has also forwarded the following resolution to the Government of Bombay and his Excellency the Governor with regard to the Borsad Police cess:—

That the Council desires to place on record its warm appreciation of the action taken by the Government in connection with the extra cess levied upon the people of Borsad and Anand Taluka.

A PEN-PICTURE.

(By V. A. SUNDARAM.)

The light shines all over the land, but the little lamp from which it comes with such powerful radiance is there in a small room or the nation this morning (January 15th) in the private Hospital, Poona. We saw the "beloved" of the nation this morning in the private surgical ward. Calm and cheerful he lay on the bed with a symbol of hope on his brow. Dear Devadas, who came along with us from Madras, went up and saw his father and then with Mahatmaji's permission took us upstairs. We entered the room and saw our "Bapu" after 2 years. We bowed before him. On seeing us he smiled with that rich gentle smile, which is all his own, and placed his soft slender hands over our heads. There was absolute stillness in the room. For 30 seconds we were with Mahatmaji. We did not speak, but kept watching him with great anxiety. Before we left the room, we saw Bapu's face once more, controlling the surging emotions. His face was pale. His slender hands, which were outside the white linen, were pale. Everything about him was pale, but these eyes, through which shone the light which dispels the darkness, alone were bright and still sparkling. As he looked tenderly at us when we left, we felt that Bapu would soon come back to serve the Motherland with the same old devotion, Love and joy.

REQUEST TO INDIAN CHRISTIANS.

Dear Brothers and Sisters in Christ,

This evening for the first time in the history of India, all India is going to kneel before the mercy seat of God. God wants us to join in that prayer. The voice of prayer is going to be for the recovery of Mahatma Gandhi. Will not our Indian Christians rise up to the occasion and come and pray? This is my personal invitation as the leader of this prayer meeting. Rev. Mr. Edwards and Rev. Mr. Douglas and others have promised to take part.

Time:—Friday the 18th instant at 7 p.m.

Place:—The Hutton Memorial Church, near Parsee Statue, Byculla.—Your brother in Christ.

D. N. TILAK.

Byculla, January 18.

PRAYER FOR THE MAHATMA.

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—The whole nation to-morrow from one corner to the other of this country will be offering prayers to the Almighty for the speedy recovery of the health of Mahatma Gandai, the Greatest man of the world. It is true that "more things are wrought by prayers than this world dreams of" but our duty does not end with mere prayers, however sincere. God listens to the prayers of those, who are prepared to suffer and sacrifice for their cause. If we are really eager for the speedy recovery of Mahatmaji's health, and if our devotion to him is really sincere and true, we should be prepared to follow his mandate, which alone would cheer him up, and thereby practically help in the improvement of his health.

If from the numberless platforms, temples and mosques where Prayers will be offered to-day for the speedy recovery of his health, over and above the formal resolutions announcements were made of the firm resolve of thousands of people, either to spin regularly for some time every day or to put on pure hand spun hand woven Khadi, it is sure to have a magic effect on the whole country and the Mahatma would be mightily pleased. This is the immediate duty of those who proclaim themselves to be the disciples of Mahatma Gandhi.

Let all those, who attend the meetings to-day, make up their minds, and finally resolve as to the way in which they are prepared to show their respect and love for Mahatma Gandhi.—Yours, etc.,

JASVANTRAY G. MEHTA.

Ghatkopar, January 17.

LONG LIVE THE MAHATMA

Mr. Mulji Dullabhai Ved writes:—

Long live Mahatma Gandhi. He is the Hope of India. He is the Hope of Humanity.

From every heart and home, from every Temple and Mosque, by the river-side and on the mountain-top, from the length and breadth of India, let individuals, congregations and multitudes offer sincere and simultaneous prayers, which may ascend the Heavens and vibrate through the world for the early recovery and release of Mahatma Gandhi and the birth of free India and free Humanity.

GANDHI DAY.

Under the auspices of the West Matunga Mahim Taluka Congress Committee a public meeting will be held to offer prayers for the speedy recovery of Mahatmaji's health in the compound of the Dalmia Building, Lady Hardinge Road, Matunga to-day (Friday) at 9 p.m. (S.T.). Public are cordially invited to join in the prayers.

Under the auspices of the Ghatkopar Congress Committee, a public procession will start at 8 a.m. to-day (Friday) from the Congress Office, and after offering prayers in the Temple a public meeting will be held in the Congress compound.

Under the auspices of Bhuleshwar District Congress Committee a public meeting will be held to-day (Friday) at 9 p.m. at Sheth Mavji Premji's wadi, (Naghwali wadi) Kalbadevi Road to pray to God to recover Mahatmaji from his serious illness. Messrs. Khadilker, B. N. Motiwalla, Ranchhodas Gandhi, Yeshwant Krishna Parulker and others will speak.

ANXIETY IN NATAL.

(From our Correspondent.)

DURBAN, Jan. 17.

Indians are very anxious about Mahatma Gandhi's condition and pray for speedy recovery.

MESSAGE FROM LEADERS

(From our Correspondent.)

POONA, Jan. 17.

Mrs. Kasturbai Gandhi has received the following messages.

Maulana Abaul Bari wires:—Please wire Gandhiji's welfare. Very anxious. Convey my blessings.

Mr. C. Vijayaraghavachariar wires from Salem: While acutely distressed, prayfully thankful for God's mercy to the whole country. Kindly be wiring improvements.

Babu Bhagwandas wires:—The whole world shares your anxiety. Trust Mahatmaji recovering rapidly.

Pt. Madan Mohan Malaviya wires:—Hope Bhai Ghandhiji steadily improving. Last evening 5000 people in public meeting assembled prayed for his rapid recovery. Millions all over the land pray in their homes. Rest assured by grace of Sarvashaktiman he will soon regain full strength and health and live for many long years for the glorious service of the Motherland and mankind.

Srijut Devadas Gandhi has received the following from Maulana Mahomed Ali:—Your telegram. Thank God for His mercy so far. Need I say I wait every moment impatiently for Poona wires assuring us of Bapu's satisfactory progress. Please write detailed letter if at all possible. The whole household, including ailing Amina prays to God for speedy recovery. National University joins. Please continue daily wires. Give him my love.

A CORRECTION.

In Srijut Devadas Gandhi's statement entitled "warning to intending visitors" published in our yesterday's issue the last paragraph but one beginning with "Mahatmaji is cheerful although weak," etc. should read as follows:—

Mahatmaji is cheerful although weak. Accepting of salutations or speaking of a few words even in recognition of visitors cause great physical and mental exertions which seriously affect his sleep. Several upcountry friends have intimated their desire to come down to Poona to see Mahatmaji but Mr. Devadas is asked by his father to request all not to leave their posts of work in order to see him.

Prayers are being made for his recovery.

MAHATMA GANDHI

APOSTLE OF PEACE AND GOODWILL

Peace and Goodwill are personified in Gandhiji. Had it not been for his serene presence, his message of non-violence, and his persistent efforts for preserving harmonious relations,

(1) The Rowlatt Act and the Martial Law in the Punjab would have led to endless violence;

(2) The inequity with Turkey would have caused a rebellion in India;

(3) The Guruka-Baug persecution would have inflamed the Akalis beyond all limits;

(4) And the increasing inequities to Indians here and abroad would have led to out-breaks in many parts of the country. It was Gandhiji—the good-Gandhiji, the Great-Gandhiji, the glorious, that has saved India from bloodshed. And note, my English friends, that it is Gandhiji's potent and imperceptible influence that has *minimised* violence even in Persia, Mesopotamia, Palestine and Germany; and that his influence even in Burma, Ceylon and Afghanistan is far greater than what you can imagine. To-day Gandhiji is the Apostle of Peace and Goodwill. Can any Government detain him with safety, sanity or sanctity? Equity says "*No.*"

BARJORJI FRAMJI BHARUCHA.

TO-DAY'S MEETING

APPEAL TO EMPLOYERS OF CLERKS

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—I hope you will permit me the hospitality of a short space in your esteemed journal for making an appeal to the employers of clerical labour in our town. On Friday there will be made a universal national expression of feeling in favour of the release of Mahatma Gandhi—India's greatest living man to-day and probably the greatest living man of the world to-day. There will be public meetings held everywhere in the country asking Government to release him at once. The meeting in Bombay must be attended by all; but the clerks as usual can be let off only at or after 6 p.m. They too must have the honour and pleasure of attending that meeting which is to request Government to release the Mahatma and therefore I beg to appeal to all employers to kindly let their clerical staff off at about 4 p.m. on Friday so as to enable them to be present at the meeting. It should be remembered that the greater and the more powerful the expression the people make of their feelings in regard to the great saint the sooner will Government yield to the wishes of the nation. The meeting in spite of its being political is unique in its interests to the middle class population of which the clerks form a bulk. Hence this appeal to the employers which I hope will not fall on deaf ears.—Yours etc.,

S.H. JHABVALA.

FOR GOD & COUNTRY.

(Continued from previous page.)

the immediate recovery of Mahtama Gandhiji.

BY MANDVI RESIDENTS

A public meeting will be held under the auspices of Mandvi District Congress Committee, to-day (Friday) at 9 p.m. (S..T.) on the open maidan of Habib Chawl, Masjid Bander Road, Mandvi, to celebrate the 22nd Gandhi Day and offer public prayer for Mahatmaji's speedy recovery and long life, when Sjts. V. J. Patel, M. R. Jayakar, B. F. Bharucha, K. Natarajan, K. P. Khadilkar, N. H. Belgaumwala, A. H. S. Khatri, K. F. Nariman, J. M. Mehta, Dr. Vora and others will speak, and Seth M. M.H.J.M. Chotani, will preside.

CALL TO VOLUNTEERS

BOMBAY NATIONAL VOLUNTEERS CORPS.

All the volunteers of the above Corps are requested to be present in uniform to-day (Friday) at 4.30 p.m. sharp (S..T.) at Chowpatty.

SWARAJYA SABHA VOLUNTEER CORPS

Volunteers of the above corps are required to be present in full khadi uniform this evening at 4-30 p.m. (S.T.) precisely at the Chowpatty Sands for a Public meeting to be held under the auspices of the Bombay Provincial Congress Committee and City Khilafat Committee.

PARSI RAJKEYA SABHA'S PRAYER

The following wire has been sent to Mrs. Gandhi, Poona:—

"Parsi Rajkeya Sabha tenders its homage to your noble husband and to our great leader Mahatma Gandhi, prays for this speedy recovery and considers his presence essential both to Government and to people for peaceful emancipation of India and of Middle East. May Providence spare him for long with health and strength:—Bomanji, President."

KHADI AND SWADESHI BAZAAR.

Under the joint auspices of the Rashtriya Stree Sabha, Parsi Rajkeya Sabha and Girgaum District Congress Committee there will be a Khadi and Swadeshi Bazaar at the Marwadi Vidyalaya Hall to-day (Friday), Hours 3 to 5 p.m., for ladies and 5 to 8 p.m. for all. Admission free. All are cordially invited to attend.

In deference to the wishes of the Congress and Khilafat Committees, the Intercession meeting that was to be held at the Vidyalaya Compound to-day, will be merged into the mass meeting at Chowpatty.

BY KARNATAK KHADI SAMITI

Under the auspices of the Karnatak Khadi Samiti, Mahatma Gandhi Day will be celebrated to-day (Friday) in the Saraswat Co-operative Buildings, Alexandra Road, Gamdevi. The programme consists of:—(1) Continuous Spinning Demonstration for 24 hours from 6 a.m. to 6 a.m. on the following day. (2) Khadi Hawking by the Volunteers in the morning. (3) Khadi Stalls from 10 a.m. to 10 p.m. (4) Prayers for Mahatmaji's speedy recovery will be offered at 8 p.m. (5) Sjt Nizampurkar Buva will perform Hari-Kirtan on "Life of Great Men," at 8-30 p.m. (S.T.), at the same place.

Members and Volunteers as well as sympathisers are requested to attend without fail with their friends.

BY SANTA CRUZ VILLAGE C. C.

Under the auspices of the Santa Cruz Village Congress Committee there will be a public meeting to-day (Friday) at 9 p.m. (S.T.) in Harji Mulji's Wadi to offer prayers for Mahatmaji's early recovery.

QUESTION OF GERMAN SEAMEN'S WAGES.

LONDON, Jan. 16.

Replying to the proposal for a conference between the German shipowners and the striking German seamen to be held in London under the auspices of the British National Sailors and Firemen's Union, the German shipowners declared that the discussion with the Unions about German wages is completely out of question. If British and German wages are to be compared an account must be taken of the total difference in the situation in the United Kingdom and Germany. Since November 11th last the German seamen's wages have been fully paid in gold currency based on dollar and therefore independent of all currency fluctuations.—Reuter.

KHAN BAHADUR S. E. CHENAI DEAD

(Associated Press.)

SECUNDERABAD, Jan. 17.

The death occurred, this morning, from fever, of Khan Bahadur Shapurji Edulji Chenai, one of the most respected and wealthy members of the Parsee community of Hyderabad.

Fazlul Karrim, Sub-Assistant Surgeon of Peshawar, has been sentenced by the Delhi Additional District Magisarate to two and a half years rigorous imprisonment and five hundred rupees fine for the offence of circulaing forged notes.—A P.

A Delhi message of 16th January says:—On the eve of his retirement Sardar Muhammad Hyder Khan, Afghan Consul General, was entertained at a garden party by the citizens of Delhi headed by Hakim Ajmal Khan and Lala Peare Lal.—A. P.

THE HON. MR. SASTRI PLAYS PANDORA

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—With regard to the statement Mr. Sastri has published of his interview with Mahatmaji just before the operation, we are all very grateful to him for his services in letting us know so much in detail. But there is one point which stands out as rather out of the picture. It is about the Message which Mahatmaji refused to give saying he must observe the prisoner's code of honour scrupulously. He was supposed to be civilly dead. At this point Mr. Sastri addressed the following query to Mahatmaji:—"How is it then that Mr. Mohammad Ali communicated a message as from you the other day?" I do not understand the psychology of Mr. Sastri in levelling that question at Mahatmaji. Either it was the dialectic instinct of cross-examination. If it was I am sure it was very unfortunate and hardly in good taste either. Or, it may be that Mr. Sastri was prompted by nothing else than a spirit of curiosity like Pandora of the famous fable. What ever it may be, it was calculated to do more harm than good after the stupendous efforts that Moulana Mohammad Ali has put forth in preserving the unity of the Congress. Such an invidious question about the authenticity of the communication which Mr. Mohammad Ali is presumed to have made at Delhi, is calculated not only to shed a reflection on Mr. Mohammad Ali's integrity but also to disturb the solidarity of the Congress. Luckily, however, Mahatmaji's surprise conveyed in the exclamation "Mr. Mohammad Ali, A message from me?" has once for all conclusively proved that there was no communication from the jail. Then Mr. Sastri and those who think with him, might well turn round and ask "What message was it that Mr. Mohammad Ali referred to at Delhi?" I believe, Mr. Sastri ought to cultivate a little sense of humour to be able to understand Mr. Mohammad Ali's inimitable way of handling difficult controversies at times. It might be pointed out for the edification of Mr. Sastri and others that what Mr. Mohammad Ali referred to was "an occult, spiritual message from Mahatmaji" which is surely quite easy to send and receive from behind the prison bars without breaking prison laws. It is a superwire-less. Such messages two twin souls in tune with each other are entitled to send to and fro and broadcast without fear of contradiction. Mr. Mohammad Ali's experience of and affinity for Mahatmaji told him clearly and unmistakably what Mahatmaji himself would have said, in circumstances like those at Delhi and we must admire Moulana Mohammad Ali for the moral courage to say it. If Mr. Sastri had rightly understood the spirit of Mr. Mohammad Ali's remarks, I am sure he would not have been hasty enough to cross-examine Mahatmaji on the point as he did. But we are glad to note that Mr. Sastri realised his mistake in the next breath. Says Mr. Sastri "The words were scarcely out of my mouth, when I regretted them but recall was impossible" True, but why repeat them in the press. Is non-repetition also impossible? I cannot understand why Mr. Sastri has allowed the words to be broadcasted through his statement in the press? Discretion of silence was better than the valour of over-emphasised veracity. One really wishes he had altogether refrained from referring to the question in his statement.—Yours, etc.,

3, Sultan Mansion, Dongri Bombay 9.

M. O. ABBASI.

INTERNATIONAL LOAN TO HUNGARY

LONDON, Jan. 16.

The sub-committee of the League of Nations, including M. Bethlen (Hungarian Premier) and Dr. Benes met privately at Saint James' Palace to-day to consider the proposed international loan of ten millions sterling to Hungary. It is understood that M. Clausell, the French representative, urged that the loan should be of a shorter period than twenty years, originally planned, but Lord Robert Cecil, the British representative, opposed this.—Reuter.

OXFORD, Jan. 17.

To consider the proposed international loan to Hungary of about ten millions sterling a sub-committee of the Council of the League of Nations met privately to-day at St. James Palace. Lord Robert Cecil, representing Great Britain, presided, those present being M. Claussel (France) Count Bonin Longare (Italy), Dr. Benes (Czechoslovakian Foreign Minister), Taulesco (Rumania), Tronitch (Jugo Slavia), Count Behlin (Hungarian Premier), Kalley (Hungarian Finance Minister). It is understood that to-day's proceedings were only of a formal character.

KOHAT SURRENDER.

SATISFACTION AT AFGHAN GOVT'S ACTION.

LONDON, Jan. 16.

There is much satisfaction in the British official circles at the action of the Afghan Government resulting in the surrender of the Kohat gang of murderers. It is felt that the Afghan Government has performed the task creditably in very difficult circumstances.—Reuter.

SEPARATIST MOVEMENT.

PALATINATE DELEGATES' MANIFESTO.

LONDON, Jan. 16.

Manaheim.—In the course of a conversation of Mr. Clive with the representatives of all political parties in Palatinate also heads of the Catholic and the Evangelical Churches it has been asserted that it was only by the protection of General Demetz and the French district authorities that the Separatists were able to occupy Palatinate. The delegates handed Mr. Clive a manifesto declaring Palatinate will never submit to the despotism of the so-called Separatist Government.—Reuter.

INDIAN CURRENCY RESERVES.

SALE OF GOLD.

INDIAN MERCHANTS' CHAMBER'S PROTEST.

Mr. J. K. Mehta, Secretary, Indian Merchants' Chamber, has addressed the following letter to the Hon. Mr. A. C. McWatters, C.I.E., I.C.S., Secretary to the Government of India, Finance Department, Delhi, on the 10th of January:—

Sir,—In reply to my letter No. T. 1351, dated the 10th December, 1923, reminding you of my Committee's telegram dated the 16th November last protesting against the proposed sale of gold from the Currency Reserves, you, in your letter No. 1686—F., dated the 14th December, 1923, refer us to the speech of the Hon. the Finance Member, Sir Basil Blackett, at the Conference of the Associated Chambers of Commerce on Tuesday, the 4th December, 1923.

2. My Committee have accordingly carefully perused this speech for a satisfactory reply to their various representations, particularly on the subject of the restoration of the pre-war ratio of the rupee and on the subject of the sale of gold from the Currency Reserve.

3. As the latter has been the subject of my Committee's most recent representation they shall take it up first. The Hon. Member for Finance has been good enough to state categorically that "the goal towards which we are all working is of course a gold standard." The Indian Merchants' Chamber have consistently advocated the establishment of a real gold standard (not the Gold Exchange Standard) and they, therefore, welcome this definite pronouncement of Government policy. They are, therefore, all the more surprised to see that the best way the Government of India can think of, of establishing such a gold standard was to deprive India of such little gold in its Currency Reserve as it had by lucky accidents been able to get together. My Committee have carefully noted the four reasons adduced in support of the present action, viz.:—

(1) Conversion of non-interest bearing into interest-bearing asset. (2) Increase of sterling assets by sale price of gold and the interest earned and the consequent avoidance of sterling borrowings. (3) Improving the gold value of the rupee and thereby hastening the day when we can fix the gold value of the rupee. (4) Securing for the Indian tax-payer the present premium on gold with the almost certainty that at a later date we shall, if need be, be able to replace the gold at a cheaper price.

TRUST ON BEHALF OF HOLDERS OF NOTES.

My Committee wish to reiterate their most emphatic protest against all these propositions. The gold in the Currency Reserve is not an asset of the Government or even of the tax-payer to do what they like with it. It is held in Trust on behalf of the holder of the Note. If there are so many and varied advantages in the conversion of gold into securities India may very well ask why England is foregoing all these immense advantages. In February, 1920, when the cross rate was as low as about 3.20 the Bank of England held in its Issue Department £103 million in gold and there was a further £28½ million in the Treasury Note Reserve. If all this gold had been then sold it would have resulted in the enormous profit of some £68 million.

4. Apart from this, the total proceeds, some £119 million, could have been invested in British War Loan and brought in an annual income of £10 million. The Bank of England could surely have been certain that England would one day go back to pre-war par and then all this gold sold in 1920 could be replaced very much cheaper. The British tax-payer would no doubt have been also highly gratified at this windfall from the Currency Reserves. And yet, England steadfastly refused to be tempted. It jealously guarded all its gold. Nay it went further. It went on adding to this Reserve from month to month and year to year as will be seen from the following figures:—

COIN AND BULLION HELD BY THE BANK OF ENGLAND.

January, 1918—50 million; January, 1919—60 million; January, 1920—91 million; January, 1921—128 million.

(N.B.—The Cross Rate was weakest between January, 1920, and January, 1921, i.e., it was most expensive to add to the Gold Reserve and yet another 37 million were added even during this period.)

5. It is well to bear in mind that for most of the time gold was at a great premium of anything from 25 to 50 per cent. over sterling and yet the Bank of England did not flinch from the sacrifice, but kept piling up its Reserves. My Committee are strongly of opinion that the action of the Bank of England was only what one could expect from the staunchest champions of a sound Currency and the present action of the Indian Government is, in the opinion of my Committee, entirely retrograde and unsound from the Currency point of view. My Committee will be interested to know if the Bank of England authorities were consulted before Government decided to dissipate the gold in the Indian Currency Reserves. If they were consulted, will Government be pleased to publish the views they gave on this question?

6. My Committee do not overlook the fact that in order to show how comfortably we can part with the gold Sir Basil Blackett has made much of our various Reserves. They will now take up the hypothetical statement of an European Bank of issue that was circulated with the speech of the Hon. Member. My Committee are very much afraid that the way in which the various assets are mixed up for the express purpose of showing a very ample cover to our Note Issue would not be endorsed by the Bank of England. They consider it entirely wrong and unsound to show the balances of the Secretary of State as one of the Reserves at the back of the Note Issue. The Reserves behind a Note Issue are only those Reserves authorised by Law against which such Notes were actually issued. Government balances whether debit or credit should have nothing to do with such Currency Reserves. If such things were permissible what is to prevent the British Cabinet from pounding on the Reserves of the Bank of England to pay England's debt to America? It is the sacredness in which their Currency Reserves are held and the jealousy with which they are guarded that is at the bottom of the stability of English Currency and English credit. In this country unfortunately Currency funds and the balances of the Secretary of State are constantly mixed up and the muddled state of our Currency system and Currency policy is due to a considerable extent to such mix up, but my Committee had hoped to see the dawn of a better and sounder state of things under a Finance Member well-versed in English Currency traditions, but they have been sadly disappointed.

7. The next item on which great emphasis has been laid as a Reserve of this would-be "Gold Standard Country" is its 99 crores of silver. But what is this silver? The Finance Member has himself been good enough to tell us that "the silver rupee is really a note printed on scilver", so that our 180 crores of notes in issue have 99 crores of these other Notes behind it, which would not be accepted in the international market at their face value. They may beguile the Indian ryot, but to put this Reserve on a par with gold as a backing to the Note Issue is really to trifle with this most important question.

8. The next Reserve referred to is the £40 million in the Gold Standard Reserve which in spite of Indian insistence to the contrary is kept in paper instead of in gold as it ought to be. It is this £40 million turned into 60 crores that enable the Honourable Member to claim that our reserves are far greater than our liability on the Note Issue. But Sir Basil Blackett has evidently over-looked the perhaps 300 crores of the other Notes—the Notes printed on silver—that also circulate in the country and of which a considerable part may in a crisis clamour for conversion into international money.

9. Even taking it at its best this immense reserve is not gold but paper and the Government are now attempting to convert still more gold into paper, viz., the £ sterling which may again go to 3.20 for aught we know. The forces acting against the £ sterling have been admirably put by Sir Basil Blackett himself He says:—

"You know very well the difficulties which England is facing at the present moment. On the one hand, the payment of the American debt involves a direct burden on the exchange of which the full effects have yet perhaps to be appreciated on both sides of the Atlantic. On the other hand, internal resources are being strained by yet another winter of unemployment. A large and influential body of opinion in England would favour the deliberate adoption of the policy of inflation more or less thinly disguised, and it is possible that, in spite of warning examples on the Continent of Europe, the limit of endurance may be reached at which financial principles will be sacrificed in the hope of relieving present distress. What then? England sets her foot upon the slippery path which leads, according to the Brussels Conference, to an everlasting bonfire of currency notes."

And yet it is for this ½ sterling that we are to sacrifice our Gold Reserves. It will not be surprising if the world begins to look more doubtfully than ever upon the stability of Indian Currency.

10. My Committee will now come to the next most important issue raised by them viz., Reversion to the pre-war ratio in our Coinage and Paper Currency Acts.

Sir Basil Blackett has been candid enough to admit that the rate of 2 sh. is fictitious and yet he thinks it does no harm. He thinks there is an analogy in the difference between the statute and market values of the rupee and the franc and nobody objects to the discrepancy in the case of the Franc but this analogy is misleading. Franc has not changed its pre-war gold parity and it still dreams of getting back to the pre-war parity while in India the parity was raised by 50 per cent. Such a change in the unit of value is a fraud on all producers and all debtors and my Committee object to allowing this fraud to continue on the Statute Book. What they want is that the hurried legislation of 1920 be reversed and the status quo ante restored. My Committee are against all manipulation and once the ratio is restored to what it was upto September, 1920, in our Statute books, they will be content to let natural forces do their work just as now. If the mention of a 2 sh. ratio on the Statute Books is as innocent as it is made out to be, it is difficult to understand the great solicitude of all the European Chambers of Commerce to prevent any reversion to the pre-war ratio on our Statute books. These important Commercial bodies know what they are aiming at. They no doubt hope—it is perhaps a forlorn hope—that some economic upheaval like that of 1920 might enable the 2 sh. rate to be yet made good and thereby give a most powerful impetus to foreign imports. If the Government are really of opinion that the mention of a given ratio in the Coinage and Currency Acts is harmless, why do they oppose any reversion to the 16d. ratio in these Acts?

The attitude of Government to this question appears to us all the more extraordinary in view of the advice Sir Basil Blackett himself gave to the world as Chairman of the Committee of experts attached to the Financial Commission at the International Economic and his eminent colleagues then laid down Conference at Genoa in April-May, 1922. He that:—

(a) There are undoubted advantages to be obtained by a return to pre-war parity.

(b) A considerable service will be rendered both to its own internal economy and to the cause of European recovery by that country, which, after reaching comparative stability at a point far below the old parity, first decides boldly to set the example of securing immediate stability in terms of gold by fixing a new gold par at or near the figure at which comparative stability has been obtained.

If there are undoubted advantages in a return to pre-war parity why does the Honourable Member hesitate in the case of India? If to fix a new gold par at or near some figure at which comparative stability has been reached (even though it be much below the pre-war) is so meritorious why does the Honourable Member declnine to do it in the case of India which has not only reached comparative stability but has reached it at or near the pre-war par as-can be a most casual glance at the graph of Exchange rates by the Labour Bureau!

With all due defence to Sir Basil Blackett's opinion my Committee do not agree with his view that the ratio named in the Coinage and Currency Acts is harmless. My Committee are on the contrary of opinion that it is the greatest stumbling block in the way of the automatic working of our currency and that if the old ratio is restored on the Statute Books it will immediately tend to stabilize the Rupee because it will provide the basis on which Bankers can import international money (Gold) and convert it into local currency. On the basis of a cross rate of 4.37 this would be when our Exchange touched 1 sh. 6 d. All further rise of the rate would be automatically stopped, internal currency would automatically expand to the extent necessary and incidentally our Reserves of Gold would be strengthened. While this would be the upper limit, our trade would take care of the lower limit, and the position would tend to stabilise itself without any manipulation on the part of Governmentt. Sir Basil Blackett has raised an unnecessary Frankinstein by imagining that what the Indian Commercial Community wants is stability at 1 sh. 4 d. sterling. On this supposition he had tried to explain what dire things may happen to India if the £ goes down-hill in certain eventualities quoted earlier (See para 9). My Committee would point out that in the only two Acts relevant to this quesion the £ sterling is never mentioned. The ratio of the rupee is put down therein as equal to so many grains of gold or as so many rupees to a sovereign. In other words we have been always linked to gold, never to the paper pound, and in all their representations my Committee have spoken of 16d. gold and of the pre-war ratio. They have never meant and do not mean that we should attach ourselves to Sterling. What they want is that the ratio be restored in the two Acts to where it stood before September, 1920, and they consider that Exchange may then be safely left to take care of itself without any manipulation whatsoever. At present there is constant manipulation, but the experiences of 1920 have convinced the commercial community that trade and industry cannot feel safe until all manipulation by Government is done away with and our currency placed once more on an automatic footing.

11. My Committee would be loth to refer to these disastrous experiences of 1920 and would be glad to let by-gones be by-gones, but unfortunately Government will not allow it to be done. They objects to any reference to Reverse Bills, but they still continue to make use of such bills the effect of which can only be to rig up Exchange. It is done in a way that may pass unnoticed by the layman, but the £8 million odd that was paid out to the Secretary of State from the Currency Reserve and notes cancelled here for its equivalent in the past two years was nothing more nor less than a sale of Reverse Bill to the Secretary of State. My Committee most respectfully urge that all such methods of artificially rigging up Exchange be now given up.

12. In conclusion, my Committee would beg to emphasise that its representations and criticisms are not made from any merely political motives but have always for their object the placing of the country on a sound gold standard at the earliest possible date and that they think it their bounden duty to keep a most watchful eye on all measures that derogate from this object of vital economic importance.

The regret that any question of political motives should be brought in to prejudice the issue. Sir Purshotamdas Thakurdas in his speech as President of this Chamber at its annual meeting in February 1923 has already given a reply to such a charge and my Committee beg to most emphatically repudiate this fresh charge. They cannot but regret that such a responsible Officer of the Government of India as the Honourable the Finance Member should have thought fit to repeat no better argument than such an allegation and they are sure such a hackneyed and well-exposed effort at prejudicing a just and fair difference of opinion at best between him and this Chamber will never weigh with the thinking section of the public. The question of Currency and Exchange is one that concerns the well-being of an overwhelming majority of India's millions, viz, all its producers and manufacturers and can most seriously affect them for well or ill; it is therefore perhaps the most fundamental question in any consideration of India's economic well-being and my Committee will not be deterred by any such unwarranted allegation of political motives from what they conceive to be their duty to the country in general and to the commercial community in particular.

BOMBAY GOVERNMENT GAZETTE.

Mr. E. Raymond, LL.B., Additional Judicial Commissioner of Sind, is granted leave with effect from the 15th February 1924, or the subsequent date on which he may avail himself of it, up to the commencement of the summer vacation of the Court of the Judicial Commissioner of Sind for the year 1924, and is permitted to suffix to his leave the said summer vacation.

Mr. D. D. Cooper, appointed to act as Assistant Judge, Surat.

Mr. Maganlal G. Mehta, Joint Second Class Subordinate Judge Ahmedabad, to act as First Class Subordinate Judge, Broach.

Mr. Chimanlal M. Javeri, Joint Second Class Subordinate Judge, Nadiad, to be Joint Second Class Subordinate Judge, Ahmedabad.

Mr. Maganlal Hiralal Mehta, Probationary Second Class Subordinate Judge, Dholka, to be Probationary Joint Second Class Subordinate Judge, Nadiad.

Mr. E. Barnes to act as Deputy Superintendent of Police, Aden, vice Khan Saheb K. M. Dadina, proceeding on leave, or pending further orders.

Mr. Mervanji Ratanshah Parekh, M.A., LL.B., to act temporarily as District Superintendent of Police, Broach, during the absence on leave of Mr. Zia-ud-din Ahmad, M.A., LL.B.

Mr. S. A. Padki, Subordinate Judge Gokak and Hukeri, to be Subordinate Judge, Athni.

Mr. V. V. Pandit Subordinate Judge, Athni, to be Subordinate Judge, Gokak and Hukeri.

Mr. V. G. Sane, Joint Frist Class Subordinate Judge, Thana, to be Joint First Class Subordinate Judge, Belgaum and Dharwar.

Mr. Shankar Appaji Gupte, Second Class Subordinate Judge, Karad and Patan, to act as Joint First Class Subordinate Judge, Thana.

Mr. K. A. Sapre, Joint Second Class Subordinate Judge, Karad and Patan, to be Second Class Subordinate Judge, Karad and Patan.

Mr. R. G. Karkhanis, a Second Class Subordinate Judge, is granted a further extension of leave for three months.

Mr. Ganpat Anant Balse, a Second Class Subordinate Judge, has been granted leave on average pay for three months with effect from the 3rd January 1924.

Mr. Kashinath Gurunath Kulkarni to be Second Class Subordinate Judge, Hubli.

Mr. Vasudev Vishnu Phadke to be Joint Second Class Subordinate Judge, Hubli vice Mr. G. A. Balse, on leave, or pending further orders.

Mr. J. M. Lewis to be an Assistant Engineer in the Reclamation Branch of the Development Directorate, temporarily, with effect from the date on which he reports himself for duty, vice Mr. C. G. Croudace, acting as Deputy Chief Engineer, Quarry Section.

Mr. G. E. L. Carter, I.C.S., Collector, Bombay Suburban District and Salsette Development Officer, is granted, with effect from the 20th March 1924, or the date of relief, leave on average pay for eight months combined with leave on half average pay for fifteen months and twenty-eight days.

Mr. S. N. Banhatti was appointed to be officiating lecturer in Marathi, Elphinstone College, Bombay, during the absence on leave of Mr. G. G. Tipnis.

Mr. R. F. Gorvala to act as Junior Assistant Secretary to Government, General, Educational, Marine and Ecclesiastical Departments, vice Mr. M. V. Merchant, proceeding on leave.

PARSI PHYSICAL CULTURISTS.

RESULT OF 10 MILE RUNNING RACE.

As announced the 10 miles running race held under the auspices of the Zoroastrian Physical Culture and Health League was run yesterday starting from Colaba Cuffe Parade and returning from Mahalakshmi a measured course of 10 miles. The distance was completed by Mr. S. E. Engineer in 1 hour and 27 secs, while Mr. D. R. Master came second with a record of 1 hour and 30 secs. The champion of last year Mr. K. J. Colabawalla came third with a timing of 1 hour and 3 minutes, while a young lad of only 14 years finished the whole course in 1 hour and 11 minutes whom the League is thinking of awarding a consolation prize. At the finish all the competitors were found in good spirits without feeling over-exhaustion. Before starting they all had produced Medical certificates of physical fitness.

CHILD WELFARE MOVEMENT IN LAHORE.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

LAHORE, January 15.

Lady Maclagan performed the opening ceremony of the Lahore Health and Child Welfare exhibition this afternoon, before a large gathering. Sir Edward Maclagan who was to perform the ceremony could not do so owing to an injury to his foot. The speech of the Governor which dealt with health problems was read by Mr. Langley, Commissioner of Lahore.

The All-India Students' Conference will be held at Cawnpore from 27th to 28th January.—(A.P.)

A Bangalore message of 16th January says:—In continuation of the relief measures already adopted by the Mysore Government in connection with the serious drought experienced by the State, the Government have now sanctioned a further sum of Rs. 90,000 for cutting and stacking six thousand tons of hay in Malnad.—(A. P.)

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.

SESSION OPENS A FORTNIGHT HENCE.

PROSPECTS OF CONCERTED OPPOSITION.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

DELHI, Jan. 15.

All eyes are now turned towards the Legislative Assembly which opens its session a fortnight hence with the prospect of a lively battle in which the contending parties are the Swarajists and Independents on one side as against Government and their inevitable nominated brotherhood on the other. Whether the session will open with Mahatma Gandhi out of jail or inside it will be known a few days hence; but all factors seem to indicate his immediate release. The new Governor of Bombay who has already started well in his official career is coming up to Delhi in a day or two to pay his first formal official visit to his chief at the Viceregal Lodge. He is expected to take the cue and act upon it in order to repair the mischief of his predecessor who would have seen the greatest man of world buried alive. Any way, the Swarajists appear to be on the point of achieving success over the first of their demands even before entering the Assembly and if Government do not save their own face betimes, it is pretty certain, they will have to eat their humble pie in the first week of February, when one at least of nearly half a dozen resolutions tabled for discussion in Legislative Assembly will be moved and voted not like the similar motions in the previous sessions, but with a thumping victory for non-officials who would include, I suspect, a good number of even the nominated group.

NOMINATION PROSPECTS.

I understand that in view of the stiff fight which the Swarajists with a combination of Independents and old democrats will offer to Government on practically every important issue the latter are hatching up some carefully selected nominations to the Assembly of persons who would vote with them without any hestitation or qualms of conscience. The announcement has already been made of the officials nominated to the Lower House most of whom had been tried in the last term and found not wanting on side of Government. Now 14 non-officials have to be nominated belonging to several provinces and including representatives of the minority communities like those of Anglo-Indians and Christians. If my information is correct Colonel Gidney who represented the Anglo-Indians in the last Assembly will be asked to continue in the new one. There is nothing surprising in this for he had stood by Government through thick and thin and voted with them whatever might be the wishes of his community. Mr. J. P. Cotelingam who was selected on behalf of Christians had fully justified the expectations of Government, but in spite of this glorious record he stands to lose his seat in the Assembly, for I have every reason to believe that Mr. S. K. Dutta of Calcutta will elbow Mr. Cotelingam out. There must be a member on behalf of Labour and although Mr. N. M. Joshi of the Servants of India Society had been in the Assembly doing very well for them his renomination appears at present to be doubtful and he too may be replaced. As I wired you on several previous occasions the nominations of Sir Sivaswami Iyer and Mr. M. C. Raja seem to be a *fait accompli* so far as Madras is concerned. As for Bombay Mr. Samarth who had been a hot favourite is now but one of the few in the run for the seat and may be replaced especially in view of the fact that he (Mr. Samarth) is already a member of the Royal Commission whose work keeps him engaged. There are other names on the list and I am sure that when the actual result is made known a few days hence there will be some significant revelations illustrative of the care and attention with which Government are determined to meet the representatives of the people in the Assembly. The chief criterion of nomination in the new order of things seems to be a decided vote in favour of Government. This is because Government had burnt their fingers in the selection of Mr. T. V. Seshagiri Iyer who after entering the Assembly as a friend of Government proved to be leader of the Democratic Party and one of the severest critics of Government. I further understand that Prince Akram Hussain will be nominated to the Assembly. Whatever might be the final arrangements regarding nominations it is certain that there will be no element of persons of Mr. Seshagiri Iyer's type. So these nominated members numbering in all about thirty will invariably join Government in all divisions.

FISSIPAROUS TENDENCIES.

On the other side there will be ranged if non-officials do really combine so many as over one hundred, but judging from past experience the danger lies in the existence of fissiparous tendencies, the lack of party discipline and the absence of good leadership. Indeed last time there was so much of rivalry and personal jealousy among a few who fought for leadership of the Democratic Party that there could be no union among them on several occasions. Now it appears that several big guns will make bid for leadership and those who fail will each perhaps try to organise a party of his own. For Example if Pandit Motilal Nehru becomes, as he will undoubtedly be the leader of the Swaraj Party then what will happen to Pandit Madan Mohan Malavya? Will h esubmit to the leadership of Pandit Nehru or will he organise an Independent Party, although there is no difference as regards the objective of both the paidits? There should be a conference held early of all the non-officials who must come to a definite understanding on this and several other important issues, otherwise there can be no unity among the non-officials and the result will be deplorable. According to a certain calculation, the Swarajists in the Assembly are nearly forty, the Independents thirty and the remaining thirty are Moderates. The question, therefore, is whether there can be a fair combination of all these three separate groups and a common workable programme without prejudice to the principles of policy of each. If such a one could be found then there need be no apprehension as to the achievement of the objective through the Councils; otherwise it will be the same old game of non-official defeats and Government victories. To-day is 15th instant and so far there is no news as to whether the Swaraj Party had sent in their demands to Government for their acceptance or rejection. Of course, a good deal would depend on the attitude of Government towards the demands outlined by this party. But in any case the need for concerted action is urgent and cannot be overlooked. There is no time to be lost. The Government is no doubt anxiously watching the developments in the non-official circles and meanwhile strengthening its own position. If non-officials mean business then they must know their own strength and position.

EAST AND WEST.

MUSLIMS AND TURKEY.

THE TANGIER TREATY.

AN INTERESTING LITTLE SCHEME.

BY ARTHUR FIELD.

LONDON, Dec. 27.

The publication in London of the full text of the celebrated Letter of the Aga Khan and Mr. Ameer Ali, was accompanied by a note of explanation from Mr. Ameer Ali. On behalf of the Aga Khan and himself he denies all desire to interfere in Turkish politics, or to associate with any party of faction. Their action, they claim, was inspired by fear of the disintegration of Islam. Mr. Ameer Ali concludes: "Such counsel, coming from two consistent friends of Turkey, who had proved their sympathy with Turkish aspirations during a long period of trial and struggle, should not have been so misconstrued. Personally, I greatly resent the imputation.

RT. HON SYED AMEER ALI.

Mr. Ameer Ali is now, and rightly, indignant at a suggestion directed towards his disinterestedness and sincerity. It is necessary for me to declare here, what is known to all, that nothing Mr. Ameer Ali could do, certainly nothing that he has done, would cause us to question a sincerity and integrity which are beyond cavil.

That public prosecutors or heads of courts-martial take some other attitude is only an incident in a crisis of national alarm,—or, at the very least, of governmental alarm at the unloosing of forces which may build up a counter-revolution.

OLD TURKS AND HODJAS.

One regrettable feature of the Letter, and the disturbance it has created, is the revival of the old and suspect espousal by some reactionary Englishmen of the "truly devout hodjas" and "the Old Turks Party." The "Daily Telegraph's", "Diplomatic Correspondent," an antiquated scribbler saturated with a wicked spirit of reactionary intrigue in Turkey, has expressed a tender regard for these Old Turks and obscurantist hodjas (as Maulvis); and a snarling hatred for what he calls the "Kemalist Agnostics."

All this sort of thing, coming as an accompaniment to the letter of Mr. Ameer Ali and the Agha Khan, is very bad for the letter and its authors and publishers. For it was exactly those Old Turks and the "truly devout hodjas" who were the mainsprings of counter-revolution in Turkey in 1909.

THE TANGIERS SETTLEMENT.

I hope there is still time for the Government concerned in this patched-up agreement to institute a close enquiry into the conditions of land registry and conveyance in the International Zone. The Act of Algeciras left to native notaries alone the task of transferring land. The French, as "representatives and protectors of the Government of Morocco" have ridden through the Act of Algeciras by establishing registration offices in the French zone. In the Tangier zone they have given a controlling and examining power to the Dar-es-Salif, or "Controle de la Dotte." One result of the operations of this latter body has been that its officials have developed into enormous landowners. In some case real owners have seen their properties "sold" by illegal pretenders. In other cases legitimate owners have been forced to sell to the Water Company. To assist the proceedings, regular document factories have sprung up. Old books have been secured, for their old paper inner covers, and with oxgall and India ink documents have been drawn up with a hundred years of age behind them.

In the lifetime of the deputy, the late M. Jean Jaures, a commission of the French Chamber was actually appointed to enquire into this scandal. The war supervened and nothing was done.

In this district only one British subject owns land. Nearly all the Moorish land has been transferred to French, at practically no cost (with this exception,—one French Company has recently sold to an English officer; but *not* for a few shillings per acre).

Surely the British Foreign Office should direct its representatives on the new mixed commission to move for an enquiry into all recent transfers in the International zone.

AN INTERESTING LITTLE SCHEME.

On the headed note paper of the "World League against Alcoholism," a letter is being addressed to various Indian Labour bodies which is a remarkable document to emanate from the office of a prohibition society. It would seem more fitted for the propaganda of a political organisation. Yet the W. L. A. A. distinctly states that it "pledges itself to avoid affiliation with any political party as such, and to maintain an attitude of strict neutrality on all questions of public policy not directly and immediately concerned with the traffic in alcoholic beverages."

The letter runs: "In connection with the protests which several trade union organisations have lodged before the Labour Bureau of the League of Nations to the appointment of Mr. Roy Choudhury M.L.C. of Calcutta, there have been one or two enquiries made of the one or two premier Labour Organisations in England enquiring as to the exact status of the Trade Union Congress in India, its representative character, its influence and so forth. As it happens that I was personally known to one or two people in charge of these offices in London where enquiries were made they—asked of me for information with which to reply to the enquiries made of them."

A most extraordinary state of affairs, one must admit. Are we to understand that the Labour Bureau of the League makes casual enquiries of one or two English trade unions as to what they think of India labour organisations? Are we to imagine that the British unions then send round casual enquiries to any Indian whom they may happen across? But there are choicer morsels yet.

TOUTING FOR THE "ANTI-BOLSH" FEDERATION.

The letter goes on to suggest to the addresses that they "send a copy of all your publications and every year a copy of your Annual Report to the Assistant Secretary of the Labour Party—to Mr. Wm. Gillies, International Department of the Labour Party—to the Secretary of the T. U. C. Parliamentary Committee . . . and *to the Secretary of the International Federation of Trades Unions, Amsterdam.*"

The writer of the letter goes on:

"I was further advised to communicate to you that, as far as the appointment of Mr. Roy Choudhury for this year is concerned, though a great fight will be put up provided you have an adequate spokesman *of your Trade Union Congress views before the meetings of the Labour Bureau of the League of Nations*, Geneva, it doesn't seem very possible that any reversal to his appointment could be effected this year. This fight, however, will chiefly be carried with the deliberate view that next year the Government of India will not ride such high horse in nominating their own nominees without the least regard for the wishes of your Trades Union Congress. To this end a definite suggestion was made to me to pass on to you, which I do trust you will not only find your way to accept, which will very much expedite its execution; and that is, **to affiliate your Trades** Union Congress **of India to the International** Federation of Trades Unions in Amsterdam, and also to the Trade Union Congress Parliamentary Party, London (sic). *If properly approached* I have been almost given the assurance that there will not be the least doubt to the affiliation of your Congress to either of these two Organisations, being a member of which not merely gives the Indian Labour organisation an international organisation but it adds materially to our strength, and any disregard of our rights would virtually be taken up by this international organisation as an infringement of the power of one of its constituencies. If in any way I can assist you in your affiliation to either of these two organisations, information regarding which you can get from the Secretaries of those organisations, and which if you desire I shall take great pleasure in sending to you, I shall be glad to serve."

WHAT IS ONE TO THINK.

This letter is so full of inaccuracies and absurdities that one suspects it to be possibly the busy body meddling of the signatory "Yours faithfully and sincerely, Tarini K. Sinha." Despite its palpable ignorance of the structure of the Labour movement, however, there are evidences that Mr. Sinha is the conduit pipe for people who are a bit better informed. The question is, what connection have such matters with a League against Alcoholism? We can hardly think that this World League is a camouflage of the Labour Party, for its officers are not the type one would expect a Labour Party to work through. They include the Rt. Hon. Leif Jones, Rt. Hon. Sir Donald MacLean, Lord Rowallan, Dr. C. W. Saleeby, Canon J. H. B. Masterman, etc. Among the American committee man is Bishop Cannon the renowned anti-Turk propagandist; but of Labour men and women we find no trace. Nor is there any "representative" of India.

WHAT ONE WONDERS.

If this League is at the back of the letter, that is to say if it is anything more than a private letter written on League note paper, we are forced to wonder whether the League is an agent of the "Labour Bureau of the League of Nations, Geneva." If so, some explanation is called for as to the touting for affiliations to the Amsterdam Pale Ping "International." And what about the "strict neutrality on all questions of public policy" outside of anti-liquor?

INDIAN CHAMBER OF COMMERCE AT CAWNPORE.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CAWNPORE, Jan. 15.

A new Indian Chamber of Commerce has been formed at Cawnpore and at its preliminary meeting Khan Bahadur Hafiz Mohammad Halim was elected President and it was decided to hold the inaugural meeting in the latter half of February.

INDIA'S MERCANTILE MARINE.

OPPOSITION OF VESTED INTERESTS.

(BY S. R. BOMANJI.)

I

As one who has beeen connected with Indian shipping for more than thirty years past, I have been approached to place my views for what they are worth, before the Indian Mercantile Marine Committee, but for reasons which I need not here discuss, I have not done so. To start with, I have little faith in Commissions appointed by the Government of India; most of their decisions can be forecasted before they start their work and, unfortunately, it is a common experience in India that when Government wants to carry out its wishes against popular feeeling and sentiments it resorts to the convenient method of Royal Commissions and Committees in which we have been taught from bitter experience to put small faith, and unless I am very much mistaken the same disappointment awaits those who expect any great results from the Indian Mercantile Marine Committee, knowing as we do the unfair way in which witnesses are being handled by some of the English members. Will you, therefore, Sir, extend to me the hospitality of your columns to place a few random thoughts before your readers on the evidence tendered before the Committee?

An Interested Plea.

Most of the English witnesses have questioned the necessity of such a Committee on the ground that India does not need a national Mercantile Marine. They tell us "if it is intended to mean the building and the running of the ships *by the people of India* (italics are mine) then the question is based on an incorrect assumption. India is not a separate country but is an integral part of the British Empire; and her trade is served by the Mercantile Marine of the British Empire, and protected by the British Navy. It has never been suggested that the development of trade of the country has been hindered by the insufficiency of the shipping tonnage; and unless such a complaint is made and substantiated, there can be no justification for the Government incurring the heavy financial responsibility of creating a subsidized Indian Mercantile Marine!" The spirit of selfish aggrandisement and unscrupulous exploitation of India is revealed in its true colour in this absurd and insulting statement of the English monopolists. I cannot do better than repeat the weighty and significant words of our distinguished countryman, Sir Sivaswamy Aiyar, at Madras to characterise the spirit which instigates these utterances. Sir Sivaswamy Aiyar remarked before the Lee Commission:

"One feels that the spirit which has often actuated the British Government is that which induced some of the English witnesses before the Indian Mercantile Marine Committee to say that India does not require a Mercantile Marine, because England can provide all her wants. India need not develop her industries because England can supply her with the products of her manufactures on cheaper terms. India need not put herself to the trouble of governing herself as she has only to raise necessary funds and her guardian will look after everything and cheerfully bear the whiteman's burden for any length of time."

India's Determination.

But the time has gone forever when England will be able to keep the sons of the soil merely as hewers of wood and drawers of water. India is determined to build up all the parts of her national life not only with a view to occupy the place which belongs to her amongst the nations of the world by her culture and civilisation, but also to help the Commonwealth in her hour of need as she did during the last great war. If peace is to reign supreme for years to come, then every unit of the Commonwealth shall develop all the different departments of its national life and shall be self-sufficient. The Commonwealth will be able to preserve its solidarity if all its component parts are allowed to develop all the departments of their national life in the way best suited to the culture and genius of their people. Any attempt to keep any part of the Commonwealth merely as a land for exploitation under the British cry of the whiteman's burden will only end in an early disruption of that very Commonwealth. Let those who claim to bear the whiteman's burden realise in time that there is a Brown man's burden also and the Indians are determined to bear it for the welfare of their motherland and the peace of the Commonwealth. European witnesses claim that as India is protected by the British Navy, India shall not have a national Mercantile Marine. The argument is absurd on the very face of it. Do they seriously contend that the British Navy exists merely for enabling one or two British Shipping Companies to make fabulous sums of money out of the coasting trade of India? It is like the usual argument which has been dinned into our ears time and again that the colossal expenditure every year on the Indian Army is for preserving peace on the frontiers! It was this Indian Army that contributed to victory in the last war and both the army in India and the Navy are there to preserve the larger interests of the Commonwealth.

India's Trade and Industry Hampered

And now let me consider for a moment whether the British Mercantile Marine has really served the interests of Indian trade and industry. I am speaking from actual experience. Somewhere about 1892-93 Messrs. Tata and Co. were carrying on an extensive cotton business with Japan. They had at one time nearly 30,000 bales of cotton on hand awaiting shipment. They applied for space to the P. and O. Company, but the shipping Company would not allot them shipment space for more than a few thousand bales. At the rate at which the P. and O. offered to meet the requirements of the trade meant a delay of months in shipment resulting in considerable loss in the sale price of cotton caused by the necessity of taking delivery of the cotton and incurring interest, storing and other charges. This delay on the part of the P. and O. Company laid open the sellers of Indian cotton to the further risk of non-acceptance of delivery due, to later shipment, by the Japanese buyers owing to great shrinkage in cotton prices. This instance was not an isolated case. It was such continuous hampering of trade with coupled discourteous treatment that determined the late Mr. Jamsetji N. Tata in conjunction with the Nippon Yusen Kaisha to start a line of steamers between Bombay and Japan ports *via* China. Those like myself, who were connected with this new competition of the late Mr. Tata, knew what a tremendous loss the P. and O. Company had to face by the competitive rates in the carriage of opium and yarn to China ports while the entire cotton trade freight to Japan was secured to the Tata-Japanese combination. The Japanese Cotton Spinners Association entered into a strict agreement to buy cotton for consumption in Japanese mills that was carried only in ships owned and chartered by the new combination at fairly remunerative rates though much under what the P. and O. Co., was being paid for before the competition. One of the clauses of the Cotton Spinners Association prohibited Japanese mills from buying cotton that was not carried by the new line, by the imposition of a penalty, amounting to more than the current rate of freight. The result was that not a single bale of cotton was carried by the P. and O. Company who reduced their freight to a mere nominal figure. This competition was carried on for about two years after which the Japanese Company was admitted in the Bombay-China Conference.

Another Illustration.

Let me now take another illustration, about the year 1907 the Japanese Cotton Spinners Association compelled the shipping conference Liners to reduce the rate of freight on cotton shipments from Bombay to Japan. The P. and O. Company who profess to serve Indian interests set out to raise the rates of freight on the shipment of Bombay manufactured yarn to Hongkong and Shanghai. Was this in the interests of Indian trade and industry? China was the most important market for our textile industry and the raising of rates of freight on shipments of yarn and the simultaneous reduction on the bales of cotton not only put Japan at a considerable advantage over us but it also dealt a severe blow to the future prospects of our yarn trade with China which has ultimately dwindled to comparatively insignificant proportions as at present. The powerful Japanese Cotton Spinners' Association backed by its own national Mercantile Marine succeeded in compelling the P. and O. Company to respect its wishes, but the helplessness of our Indian people who had to depend for freight space on alien shipping companies could do nothing to save their trade from being ruined, and yet it lies in the mouth of the P. and O. Company and its allies in 1923 to dare tell us that they have existed and exist to-day in the interest of our trade and industry!!!

Just at this time (1907-8) I succeeded in forming what was named the China Freight Association composed of all the spinning mills of Bombay in order to oppose the P. and O. Company in their demand for increase of freight on yarn shipments to China. The late Mr. Bomanji Petit was the Chairman of the Association, and among the leading movers of the scheme were the late Sir Jacob Sassoon, Sir Sassoon J. David, Sir Fazulbhoy Currimbhoy, Sir Dinshaw Wacha, the late Mr. Herbert Greaves and several others. I was deputed to England to contract with some Steamship Company for the carriage of yarn at a reasonable figure against the monopoly of the P. and O. Company. While I was on the point of concluding an arrangement with a well-known shipowner in England the P. and O. Company gave in by lowering its rate of freight, and the China Freight Association rather than fight concluded another freight arrangement with the P. and O. Company, at reasonable rates. This was another instance of the way in which the P. and O. Company fostered and encouraged Indian trade!

To come to present times, perhaps it is in the interest of Indian industry that cement from Dwarka to Madras pays the prohibitive freight of over Rs. 25 per ton, when cement from foreign countriees can brought to India at half the rate. These rates are also fixed in the interests of our trade and industry!!!

The history of the British Shipping Companies on the coast as well as in the international trade is full of instances where the spirit of exploitation has reigned supreme, and the interests of Indian trade and industry have never found any encouragement.

A Libel on India.

It is urged that India has no sea-faring instinct, and her people cannot take to a sea-faring life. No greater libel than this was ever uttered. It will not do to forget that Indian sailors navigated their ships to Africa, China, Java and Sumatra without the aid of the modern sextants and compasses. It has been recorded that:

"The arrival in the port of London of Indian produce in Indian ships created a sensation amongst the monopolists, which could not have been exceeded if a hostile fleet appeared in the Thames. The shipbuilders of the port of London took the lead in raising the alarm; they declared that the business was at the point of ruin, and that the families of all shipwrights in London were certainly to be reduced to starvation".

The eminent writer Mr. Digby has stated:

"A hundred years ago ship-building was in so excellent a condition in India that ships could be built in India which sailed up to the Thames in company with British built ships and under convoy of British frigates.

It is not that there is no sea-faring instinct in India but it is the deliberate closing down of the Bombay Shipbuilding yard and the discouragement to shipping industry both by the Government and the monopolistic shipping interests that are responsible for allowing the spirit to lie dormant for years past in the Indian people. It is common knowledge that more than a lakh of Indians have been employed by these powerful monopolistic interests as lascars on board their ships. Surely English shipowners have forgotten what they owe to these Indian seamen. The communications between India and Great Britain and all that it meant to the carrying on of warlike operations could never have been kept open without Indian lascars. These lascars risked their lives manfully when the submarine menace was at its height. For all these services, the highest that the lascar or for the matter of that, an Indian can under these alien monopolists aspire to rise is to be a cabin or table steward or a serang at Rs. 50 p.m., while an ordinary English seamen gets twice the salary of the Indian, India is too familiar with the meagre provisions made for the widows and orphans of these brave Indian lascars and cabin stewards, who cheerfully risked their lives on a miserable pittance during the great war. We hear of "Seamen's Charities" for the benefit of English seamen, but we may ask whether a single farthing of this fund goes to the widows and orphans of those Indian lascars who laid down their lives for winning this war. If Indians knew that it was possible for them to have decent sea-faring careers, there is not the slightest doubt that they would come forward in large numbers to enroll as seamen and officers.

(To be continued.)

CALCUTTA SHOOTING TRAGEDY.

GOPINATH SAHA ON TRIAL.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, January 16.

To-day Mr. Roxburg, Chief Presidency Magistrate, proceeded with the hearing of the case in which the police prosecuted a young man named Gopinath Saha for having, as alleged, murdered Mr. E. Day and attempted to murder three others. Rai Bahadur T. N. Sadhu, Public Prosecutor, appeared for the Crown. The accused was undefended.

Nizamuddin, motor car driver, in the employ of a European, gave a graphic description of the shooting accident. He said that when he was driving opposite Messrs. Hall and Anderson's on Saturday last, he saw a Bengalee fire at the sahib who staggered and fell. The Bengalee discharged the contents of his weapon five times into the prostrate form. At the command of his master the driver chased the accused but the latter pointed his weapon at him.

The other witnesses described the route taken by the accused.

Mr. Ogg, shift engineer employed under the Tramways Company, said that the accused had been seized by him. The police inspectors who came up captured the accused. They took from the accused a revolver, a pistol, some cartridges and some money.

The hearing is proceeding.

BANGALORE DOUBLE MURDER.

FOUR MEN ARRESTED.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

BANGALORE, January 16.

The culprits in the ghastly double murder committed at the Bangalore City Municipal office, who had looted the Municipal treasury to the extent of rupees five thousand, have been traced. It transpires that one Krishna Rao, a record keeper of the Municipal Office, on whom suspicion had rested for some time past and who had absconded, has now given himself up and confessed that he had taken the money. Rs. 1,000 has been secreted in the Municipal Office itself, Rs. 3,000 sent to Bombay by insured post and Rs. 1,000 utilised for paying up debts. Four men are now under arrest.

VAKILS' RIGHTS.

AN IMPORTANT RULING.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

MADRAS, January 15.

Justice Waller gave an important decision this afternoon on the point whether a vakil has got right of audience in the Insolvency Court on the original side. He held that a vakil had no right to do so and thus upheld the contention of the Deputy Registrar who had refused to entertain vakalat on the above ground.

PATHAN ROWDYISM IN AHMEDABAD.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

AHMEDABAD, January 15.

A scuffle ensued this morning between several Pathans and some people in Manekchowk, which is the business centre in Ahmedabad. It is said that some Pathans had lent money to some one and in demanding it a scuffle ensued. Six Pathans have been arrested by the police and six injured persons have been sent to the hospital.

At this incident nearly all shops in Manekchowk were immediately closed and did not open till this evening.

AMRITSAR NATIONAL BANK AFFAIRS.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

LAHORE, January 15.

Justice Broadway sitting in Chambers today passed orders for the compulsory winding up of the Amritsar National Bank Ltd. in voluntary liquidation and directed that further proceedings be held in the Court of the District Judge, Lahore.

During the visit of the Royal Commission on the superior Civil Services to Bombay, Mr. Khandrao Wassodew Pandoorang was attached to the Commission as honorary officer. He has received a letter from the Bombay Government expressing its acknowledgment of his services which were much appreciated by Lord Lee and the Committee.

Mr. G. R. Clarke, Director-General of Posts and Telegraphs left Madras on Wednesday for Dhanushkodi to where mails to and from the Far East are dealt with.

CAUSE LISTS.

(FRIDAY, THE 18TH JANUARY.)

BEFORE HON'BLE MR. JUSTICE PRATT.

In the Division Court No. 46.

FOR CONSENT DECREE.

4803-23—Payne and Co Tyabaji Mohamadalli Lokhandwalla Sagmal Nathooji—Ramanlal and H

For further directions and costs on Commissioner's Report.

701-19—Merwanji K and Co Sir Dinsha Maneckji Patel and others The Advocate-General of Bombay—Little and Co.

SUITS FOR HEARING AND FINAL DISPOSAL.

SHORT CAUSES (RENT SUITS.)

804-23—Dubash and Co Damodar Bapuji Padwal Keshan Ragunath and others—Thakoredas and Co.

UNDEFENDED LONG CAUSE.

4194-23—Crawford B and Co Nestle Anglo-Swiss Condensed Milk Co.—Lorimer Bros.

FOR EVIDENCE.

2962-22—Amarchand and M Maneckhlal Chaganlal Barilal Nathubhai Desai and another—Mulji Th. and Co.

2646-23—Payne and Co Parnamal Gulraj Singhani Krishnalal Hiralal—M. B. Chothia.

4338-23—Jamsedji R and D Kondaji Yeserji—Suadrabai Laxman Sonar and another.

4414-23—Mantri and Co Ramjibhai Ahmed—Khoja Janmahomed Abdulla and others.

4428-23—Ardeshir H D and Co Hormusji Nusserwanji Khambatta Moorbai widow of Mulji Lakhmsey—Raghavaya N and Co.

4514-23—Wadia G and Co Sadanand P Khakar Lalloobhay V. Khandwalla Malvi M R and Co.

4026-23—Merwanji K and Co Charandas Vassonji and another Hormujsha Ratanchand Gandhi and others—Little and Co.

4631-23—Khandwalla and Vishram and another—Bhikabhai Virchand. Chh. Mathuradas

4204-23—Dabholker and J Aishabai widow Abdul Husein Abdul Karim—Wadia G and Co.

4476-23—Payne and Co Bai Dinbai Maneckji Bennet—Sorabji Cursedji Gandhi and others—Dastur and Co.

4589-23—Merwanji K and Co Bai Virbaiji Cama Armitage and Co—Captain and V.

4617-23—Mirza and M Mahomed Jusab Haji Abdul Sattar—Abdul Karim Haji Gafur.

2371-22—Bhaishanker K and G Damji Vassonji and Co Kaloo Dewji and others—Mulji Th and Co.

4159-23—Jamsedji R and D Temulji Dhanjibhoy Mistri Mahomedally Essaji Patrawalla—Chitnis K and M.

3133-23—Dubash and Co Gajadhar Nagarmal Nanabhai Vithaldas—Khandwalla and Chh.

4411-23—Mehta L and Co Santaram Moreshewar Muccadum Atmaram Narayan—Dayalji and Co.

4412-23—Unwalla P and P Noormahomed Sulleman Moosa—Haji Cassum Hata Hahi and others.

4651-23—N C Dalal Narandas Karsondas Dallaram Shivram and another.

4663-23—Khandwalla and Chh Abdul Husein Karimji Arsiwalla—Gulam Husein Ahmedali and another.

4685-23—Kharas and Co Jamnadas Parbhadas and Co—Shaik Abdul Rehman.

BEFORE HON'BLE MR. JUSTICE KAJIJI.

In the Division Court No. 43.

SUITS FOR HEARING AND FINAL DISPOSAL.

LONG CAUSES.

1503-21—M B Chotia, Mansuklal Panachand a firm, Thakar Shivlal Nathabhai, Madhowji and Co.

778-23—Pandia and Co Dinshawji Bhicaji Khan and Co H. D. Billimoria and Co—Mulla and M.

1864-21—Amarchand and Mang. Ebrahim Abdul Rahim and Co, a firm E D Sassoon and Co. Ltd., Wadia G and Co.

2039-21—Craigie B and C. L and F Barraclough and Co. Ltd., (in Vol. Liqn.), Kadarbhoy Essoofally Khoja, Payne and Co.

1890-18—Mulji and Tha. Bhimaji Motiji and Co, a firm, Sitabai widow.

620-19—Jamsedji R and D—Ishwardas Gorakhram—Lala Hakimru and others.

S C Ct 1852/23465-20—Mehta L and Co Dadu Haji Issac Vadilal Nathubhai—Craigie B and C.

1369-21—Unwalla P and P Hasham Premji Gowedalli Laxminarayen—Ardeshir H D and Co.

1161-23—Ardeshir H D and Co Gowedalli Laxminarayen Hashan Premji—Unwalla P and P.

1946-21—Chitnis K and M N. H. Moos Goolmahomed Ismail—Dharamsal D and Co.

2000-21—Mulla and M Mathuradas Mulji Valji Pranjiwandas Gordhandas Dallas and Co.

1680-21—Forbes and Co Bai Pirojbai and others Rustomji Framji Merchant—Mansukhlal H M and Co.

2028-21—Mulla and M Perojsha Nusserwanji Mehta—The Diamond Spg. and Wg. Co. Ltd and others.

1664-21—Daphtary F and D—The Killachand Mills Ltd Jaitha Mulji and Co—Edgelow G W and Co.

1099-21—Dabholkar and Co Lakhmsey Lalaji and Co Shivmukhrao Unersingh—Mulla and M.

1836-21—Edgelow G W and Co Raghowji Purshotam and others—Madhavdas Goculdas—Mulla and M.

3031-19—Payne and Co Miyamahomed Haji Janmahomed Chotani Parekh Dharamchand Maganlal—Motichand and D.

1668-21—Ardeshir H D and Co The Hindustan Coal Trading Co—C J Denentrocouts.

S C Ct. 317/4859-20—Daphtary F and D Umabhai Manibhai Nagarseth Ratansi Dossa—Chitnis K and M.

5060-22—Dubash and Co Ramgopal and Co Gudarmal Maharaj—Tyabji D and Co.

BEFORE HON'BLE MR. JUSTICE FAWCETT.

In the Division Court No. 49.

FOR SPEAKING TO THE MINUTES OF DECREE.

4332-23—Little and Co—The National Bank of India Ltd M Nagarseth Sons.—Edgelow G W and Co.

SUITS FOR HEARING AND FINAL DISPOSAL.

LONG CAUSES.

926-23—Motichand and D, Maneram Madanlal, a firm, v. Jagmohan Vasanji a firm, Mehta L and Co.

226-21—Tyabji and Co., Bayabai and anr. v. Kazi Noormahomed Kazi Abdul Karim Porbandri, Soonderdas and Co.

S.C. Ct. 2388—25621—22—Madhowji & Co., Gulabsingh Gurudalsingh v. Kokamal Madnaram, Hiralal and Co.

2367-23—Amin and Desai, Pranlal P Makanji v. K M Chaubal and anr., N C Dalal and Co.

1875-22—N C Dalal and Co., K M Chaubal v. Kanayalal R Dave. Amin and Desai. As to Counter Claim.

1658-20—M B Chothia, The Official Assignee of Bombay v. Hemraj Valji a firm, Ardeshir H D and Co.

2211-22—Jamshedji E and D. Purshottam Rattansey v. Kaikhushru Rustomji Pascal, Jehangir M and S.

2380-21—Mulla and Mulla, Dhanjishaw H Bulsara Brothers a firm and ors. vs. Yusoof Bros and anr., Mehta L and Co.

2947-21—Matubhai J and M. Tricumji Damji and Co. afirm v. Vallabhdas Purushottam, Edgelow G W and Co.

1399-21—Edgelow G W and Co., K C Shriman Vedan Rajah Kolakal vs. Malber Timber Co. Ld. and ors., Crawford B. and Co. Amin and Desai.

1814-23—N C Dalal and Co. H C John v. Ibrahimbhoy Fazalbhoy and ors., Wadia G and Co.

1813-23—N C Dalal and Co., H. C John v. Ibrahimbhoy Fazalbhoy and ors., Wadia G and Co.

2744-22—Captain and V. Hirji Poonja a firm v. The Khandesh Shrikrishna Trading Co. Ltd., Matubhai J and M.

3535-21—Edgelow G W & Co., Narandas Manordas a firm v. Ayub Noor Mahomed Darbar a firm, Ardeshir H D and Co.

2818-21—Payne and Co., Soonderji Tricumdas v. Gordhandas Mowji, Merwanji K and Co.

2653-20—Mehta L and Co. Hassam Mamoji v. Mahomed Momarji Dadan, Ardeshir H D and Co.

1928-23—Little and Co The Tata Mills Ltd, The Ahmedabad New Textile Mills Co, Edgelow G W and Co.

BEFORE HON MR. JUSTICE KEMP.

In the Division Court No. 54.

FOR CONSENT DECREE.

21-24—Dubash and Co Ramgopal Madhavprasad—Beharilal Eshraprasad and others.

SUITS FOR HEARING AND FINAL DISPOSAL.

LONG CAUSES.

2936-21—Mulla and Mulla, Pirojsha Nusserwanji Mehta v. Hiralal Vithaldas, firm, Mulla and Mulla.

3027-22—Rustomji and G Vassonji Mulji—Lakhamsey Harpal—Mulji Th and Co.

2956-21—Chitnis and K Mahomedally Tyabally and Co—The National Bank of India Ltd—Little and Co.

4298-21—Payne & Co., Lalji Poonsey a firm, v. Shivji Cooverji a firm and anr. Madhowji and Co.

4979-21—Payne and Co., Damji Meghji and Co. a firm, v Shivji Cooverji a firm and anr., Madhowji and Co.

3885-21—Vrajlal and Co., Jaggannath Chhaganlal Bros. a firm, v. Padamsey Vallabhdas and ors. Ferreira and Val.

S. C Ct. 596—20—Amin and Desai, Bahaldas Khemchand v. Ambalal Motichand and anr Motichand and D.

1836-20—Patel and Eze. Allimahomed Abdulla and Co. firm, v Vissonji Sons and Co., Bhaishankar K and G.

608-20—Dharamsi D and Co., Laldas Maganlal and Co. firm, The Ahmedabad Spg. Wg. Co. Ltd. Edgelow G W & Co. Malvi M R and Co.

2544-20—Hiralal and Co. Bhikachand Khemchand and Co. a firm, v. Chhottalal Bhikabhai Shah a firm, Amin and Desai.

1720-20—Matubhai J and M. Ebrahim Dawood Kazi v. K Haridas and Co., a firm, Craigie B and C.

4753-21—Dallas and Co., Merarji Virji a firm and ors. v. Bansidhar Gopaldas a firm and ors., Madhowji & Co.

5101-21—Madhowji and Co., N H Moos. v. Chhaganlal Premchand, Jamshedji R and D.

4272-22—Madhowji and Co., Gangaram alias Gangaji Khater v. Mulji Shivchand and ors, Manubhai and Co., Mulla and Mulla, Madhowji and Co., Malvi M R and Co., Merwanji K and Co.

5147-21—Ardeshir H C and Co., Ramgopal Jagganath a firm v Mahfoozali Khan, Little and Co.

2854-20—Dubash & Co. Kadarnath Bhagwandas a firm, v. Javerchand Thackersey a firm, Khandwalla and Co.

2475-23—Mulla and M Bomanji Rustomji Contractor Goculdas Achartlal Mohanlal—Parnanand Cl. and J.

5217-23—N C Dalal Tribhowandas Bhimji and another Kulsumbai Salebhai—Jehangir and S.

KALIPARAJ WORKERS ASKED TO FURNISH SECURITY.

(FROM A CORRESPONDENT.)

SURBHAN Jan. 14.

The District Magistrate of Navsari who was responsible for that notorious order on the four workers of the Kaliparaj Grievances Relief Association luckily leaves this District shortly. Fortunately the Government of Baroda has realized very early the absurdity of the orders in question and has thought it in all goodness proper to climb down. The modification has given a new life and impetus to the Kaliparaj uplift work. But the order of the Suba remains and expires on the 19th instant. The Suba leaves the place about the same time. As a parting shot he has caused "those Four" of the Kaliparaj Grievances Relief Association" to furnish securities of Rs. 2000/- for good behaviour for one year, and the case comes off on the 23rd instant.

JAPANESE PRINCE REGENT'S MARRIAGE.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

DELHI, January 16.

The latest news from Japan shows that the wedding of the Prince Regent of Japan to Princess Nagako Kuni that was to take place in the last autumn and was postponed on account of the earthquake is to be held on the 26th instant. The ceremony will be very quiet and frugal owing to the present state of the country.

Another big earthquake shock was felt at Tokio and its vicinity at 5-50 a.m. on the 15th. The centre is supposed to be the Mount Tanzawa Kanagwa prefecture. Slight damage was done to the main railway of the Tokaido line and communication was out off at several places. A number of houses collapsed.

GAZETTE OF INDIA.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

DELHI, Jan. 16.

Army Department.—Col. A. E. Panet, A. Rolland, H. J. M. Marshall and C. H. Nugent, British service have been granted mporary ranks of Col. Commandnt while employed as Chief Engineers of Commands. Col. A. E. Mcnamara, British service to be Brigade Commander with temporary rank of Col. Commandant Col. D. Deane I. A. to be area commander with temporary rang of Col. Commandant. Majors T. G. McConaghy and F. E. M. Baldwin I. A. to be Lt. Cols. Lt. Col. R. Westmatcott, Indian Defence Force retires. Major General H. J. P. Browne I. A. Col. W. Browne I. A. and Col. F. E. W. Venning I. A. have been placed on unemployed list.

BOMBAY, 9TH EXTRA MEETING.

SOME DIVIDENDS !

WINS—TAJ Rs. 234, LADY RITA 193, APOLLO 96.

PLACES—Khayum 197, Apollo 68, Taj 62, Ctesiphon 60, Voltage 41, Lady Rita 39, and

others were given in the SELECTIONS of

RACING EXPERT.

Consult him on RACE-DAYS after 11 a. m. at CENTURY BUILDING, (3rd floor,) 321, HORNBY ROAD.

To-morrow

I offer small punters

Rs. 10/-

A SPECIAL SELECTION CARD

WITH THREE CERTAIN WINS

FOR PUNTERS.

Rs. 50/-

A record breaker with

A 10 to 1 CHANCE INCLUDED.

"TIPSTER"

129, Great Western Buildings, BOMBAY.

"TELLY"'S

WEDNESDAY'S RESULTS.

The simple system contained in TELLY'S Card for the 9th Extra gave TAJ (Rs. 234/-), Honeysuckle (Place Rs. 62/-), Vasil, Somali (Place Rs. 59/-) Blackwater, Ulsterlad

AND

His selections included Zaidan, (Huloob Rs. 133/-), Gulmarg (Place Rs. 43/-) Husky, Lady Rita (Rs. 193/-), Mentor Bracket (Rs. 96-8-0),

IN ALL

SIX WINS and SEVERAL PLACES And all these for a sum of Rs. 5/- only,—Do not miss next Saturday's chance—A fine card ready at 11 a. m. at TARAPOREVALA SONS, 190, HORNBY ROAD,

TOO LATE !

The following is reproduced from the "Assam Bilasini" a vernacular weekly published at Jorhat, Assam:—

One Bandhu Tanti was a prisoner in the Jorhat jail. He was sentenced to imprisonment for a certain term and to whipping. The sentence of whipping to be executed on the day of release from prison. The 5th of January was the date of his release, but Bandhu had before that appealed against the order of whipping. The poor fellow was expecting orders at any moment but none had come and in the absence of the superintendent of jail an E. A. C. was deputed to execute the sentence. The Magistrate was aware of the appeal and had the goodness while on his way to the jail to personally come to the telegraph office to enquire if the expected order had arrived. None were received and the Magistrate went to the jail to perform his unpleasant duty. Soon after this a message arrived to postpone the sentence. Had this been sent to the jail at once poor Bandhu would have been saved his 30 stripes. The postal authorities failed to deliver the message until the next morning. On the sixth the Appellate court again wired that the sentence had been set aside, although the sentence of 30 stripes had already been executed on the previous day.

What a horrible thing indeed! How would the people who are responsible for this serious mismanagement of things would console poor Bandhu, who must be smarting under a serious sentence of injustice done to him.

AGRICULTURAL OUTLOOK

The following is the General Summary of the season reports of the Presidency for the week ending 15th January:—

Standing crops are in fair to good condition except in parts of Deccan, Karnatak, Kolhapur and Southern Maratha Country States where they are suffering for want of sufficient moisture. Harvesting and threshing of kharif crops continue. Picking of cotton is in progress in parts of Sind, Gujarat, Deccan, Bijapur, Baroda, Kathiawar, Mahi Kantha and Rewa Kantha. Supply of water for drinking was generally sufficient except in parts of Kaira, Poona, Satara, Karnatak, Baroda, Cutch and Southern Maratha Country States. Water for irrigation was adequate except in parts of Gujarat. Supply of fodder was generally adequate except in parts of Nawabshah Branch, West Khandesh, Satara, Belgaum, and Dharwar Districts and Kathiawar, Baroda, Palanpur, Kolhapur and Southern Maratha Country States. Agricultural stock was generally in good condition. Prices of food grains were fluctuating.

Uric Acid Troubles

"Every Picture tells a Story."

There is no worse danger when the kidneys are weak than the big family of "uric acid troubles," and so, when you notice that the kidney secretions are much disordered, do not be surprised if you begin to have rheumatic muscles and joints, nerve pains and nervousness, headaches and dizziness, heart weakness, deafness and poor eyesight.

For the filtering of uric acid from the system falls upon the kidneys, and if the kidneys are inactive, uric acid overloads the blood. Instead of nourishing the tissues, this poison-laden blood starves and irritates them, and sets up uric acid troubles.

Doan's Backache Kidney Pills cure weak kidneys and enable them to overcome an excess of uric acid in the blood. This kidney medicine has cured many cases of rheumatism, neuralgia, sciatica, lumbago, dropsy, inflamed kidneys and bladder etc., that had resisted all other treatment. Months of pain may be avoided by using Doan's Backache Kidney Pills.

Always Carry PEPS

To Safeguard Against Dangerous Colds & Chills.

Indoors or out, always carry a bottle of Peps with you. This novel and invaluable medicine owes its wonderful potency to the fact that in the ingenious form of a compressed tablet, it brings the volatile lung-healing air of the pine forest into every home. This powerful curative agency speedily ends the worst cough, cold or chill and dispels all trouble in the throat, chest, or bronchial tubes.

THE SURE way to keep influenza, pneumonia and other deadly lung trouble at bay, is to dissolve a Peps tablet in your mouth at the first sneeze or shiver. As the Peps medicine is *breathed in*, it goes straight to the weak spot, relieving congestion and irritation, clearing out dangerous germs.

WHEN TRAVELLING by train or tramcar, or out shopping in the busy store or bazaar, or when visiting any crowded place of entertainment, be sure and carry a few Peps with you. They ward off the ill-effect of chills and draughts, and guard against dangerous infection from neighbours suffering from deadly throat and lung complaints.

DURING those periodic dust storms which are veritable death-dealers to people with weak lungs, the value of Peps is self-evident. They thoroughly disinfect the throat, invigorate the bronchial glands, and keep the air-passages and lungs free from gritty dust particles and dangerous germs.

IN THE NURSERY Peps save mothers and ayahs many an anxious hour. Without the aid of harmful drugs, Peps comfort and strengthen little sufferers from croup and whooping cough. Weak-chested old folk find that Peps free the breathing and end those exhausting bouts of bronchitis and asthma.

GET THE HABIT of always keeping a bottle of Peps by your bedside. They give prompt relief from that persistent cough which keeps you awake at nights, also stop those lung-tearing bouts of "early-morning-cough."

PUBLIC SPEAKERS, lawyers, preachers, singers, and others of similar vocation, should remember that the air of every public assembly is vitiated and poisoned with the emanations from the lungs of the multitude and the germs of many a deadly disorder. An occasional Peps in the mouth thoroughly neutralises the evil effects of this foul air and prevents hoarseness, laryngitis, etc.

LASTLY, it should never be forgotten that Peps are particularly valuable in our climate. By regularly taking these wonderful little tablets, the dangers lurking in low night temperatures following tropical days is greatly minimised. Peps have an invigorating, antiseptic and fortifying action on the whole of the human breathing apparatus.

PEPS are obtainable of chemists and medicine vendors everywhere, in handy glass bottles, price Re. One. By post from Agents:- Messrs. Smith Stanistreet & Co. Ltd., Calcutta; Kemp & Co. Ltd., Bombay; The Apothecaries Co. Ltd., Colombo; or E. M. de Souza & Co., Rangoon. I.P.128.

SLEEPLESSNESS

due to excessive heat, overwork, worry or anxiety, is promptly overcome by Phenalgin. Instead of sleepless, restless, age-long nights, a few doses of

PHENALGIN

will restore tranquility to the overwrought nervous system and ensure calm, refreshing slumber with freedom from headache or irritability on rising. Phenalgin is not depressing and is therefore safe as well as certain.

Supplied in bottles containing 36 x 5 gr. tablets, with full directions, by all chemists.

Sole Agents:—

E. T. PEARSON & Co. Ltd.

Manufacturing Chemists, Mitcham, Eng.

C P. MINISTERS.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—H. E. Sir Frank Sly has after all appointed Messrs. S. M. Chitnavis and Syed Hifazatalli as his Ministers. The question has arisen whether Sir Frank Sly has acted wisely and constitutionally in making these appointments. It is my well considered opinion that the Governor has not acted either wisely or constitutionally in making these appointments.

Central Provinces is the only province in which the Swarajists have succeeded in capturing a large number of seats in the Council. The Governor, therefore, was right in asking the prominent members of the Swaraj Party to form a Ministry. The question is whether, having failed in his endeavour to pursuade the members of the Swaraj Party to accept the Ministerships, the Governor was right in appointing the aforesaid gentlemen as his Ministers. As I have stated before, the Governor was not right in appointing Ministers who do not owe any allegiance to the Party in power or to a Party which is very strong at any rate numerically.

One of the Ministers, Mr. Chitnavis, contested the recent elections with a Party label while the other appears to have done so as an independent candidate. The Liberals and Independents are in a microscopic minority in the new Council. The number of the former is 3 and of the latter about 5, out of a total of 70 members. It is not certain if the Liberals and Independents will unite in supporting the Ministers, but even if they do and even if all the nominated members officials as well as non-officials join, the Swarajists will still be in an overwhelming majority.

Under these circumstances the two Ministers as well as the Governor owe an explanation to the public as to why the Ministers were appointed and why th Ministers accepted offices with full knowledge that they would not have the backing up of a large majority of the members of the Council.

In my opinion the only course which the Governor should have adopted was to dissolve the Council and order fresh elections. If the people with full knowledge of the difficulties of forming a Ministry with a working majority in the Council still returned the self-same members or members of the same Party, then the next step would be to adopt the measures prescribed in rule 6 of the Devolution Rules and fecommend to the higher authorities the revocation of suspension of transfer of subjects. A straight course of the kind would open the eyes of all concerned to the gravity of the situation and Government itself would feel the necessity of taking public opinion into confidence with a view to make necessary alterations in the present system of Government and bring it up to the expectations of the people.

If the Party in power persists in carrying out its intentions to obstruct all Government measures and proposals in season and out-of-season and without regard to their merits it is difficult to understand how the Ministers would be able to initiate policies and work them out or manage the departments in their charge without money. Every time the Governor will have to use his power of certification. Why should he not do it on his own responsibility and without the assistance of Ministers?

So far I have discussed the constitutional aspect of the question. There are, however, other reasons why I consider that the Governor has not acted wisely in appointing the aforesaid gentlemen as his Ministers.

Under Section 47 (3) of the Government of India Act, Government is empowered to prescribe by means of rules the qualifications of members of the Governor's Executive Councils. Similar power does not appear to have been vested in anybody in respect of Ministers.

Even though it may not be considered desirable to prescribe the qualifications of Ministers by means of statutes or rules it is essential that it should be done by means of conventions. It is quite within the bounds of possibility that the Governor may misuse his power of appointment which are very wide and extensive.

I beg to make the following suggestions for the consideration of all concerned:—

(a) As a rule no retired Government servants should be appointed Ministers unless after retirement they have done at least for 5 years, independent political work in any sphere.

(b) As a rule the same persons should not be reappointed Ministers, unless during the previous term of their office they had initiated some policies or started some work for the proper execution of which their continuance in office is considered essential.

(c) Ministers must have strong and well-defined views on political and administrative questions.

(d) Ministers must have some judicial or legal training.

(e) Ministers must have sufficient administrative training. In Indian conditions a man can get sufficient administrative and practical training by doing active work on local bodies, Co-operative Banks, University Courts and other public bodies such as Legislative Councils, etc.

(f) Persons other than retired officers of Government should have over 10 years of active public services of the kind described in the last proceeding clause to their credit before they are appointed Ministers and out of this they must have actively worked as ordinary members of a Legislative Council at least for 5 years.

(g) Ministers must be of mature age not less than 40.

(h) It is needless to say that they must have a strong following in the Council, and they must be men of strong character and will.

If these essential principles are not observed in the matter of appointment of Ministers the Ministers will never be able to control men in the permanent service of Government and fulfil the expectations of the people in the discharge of their duties.

Whatever we may say against the bureaucrats one thing is certain that they are a disciplined lot of people and have got considerable administrative experience. To be of any use the Ministers must at least be equal to the men in permanent service in point of age experience, administrative capacity, etc. Otherwise they are bound to be mere tools in the hands of the bureaucrats.

I regret to have to observe that H. E. Sir Frank Sly did not observe some of these essential principles in appointing his two Ministers.

I must justify this general remark by a few illustrations. I beg to assure your readers that by citing these illustrations I am in no way actuated by any ill-will against these two Ministers. As individuals they may be very good persons, but I honestly believe that they are not fit to hold the responsible posts of Ministers and they should not have accepted offices under the circumstances.

I am requesting you to publish this letter mainly in public interest. My main object is to expose the system of nomination and if possible to improve it.

Government deliberately appoints persons to responsible posts with full knowledge that they do not possess the required qualifications and if such persons fail to discharge their duties to the satisfaction of all concerned, witnesses after witnesses generally Europeans appear before Public Commissions and urge that Indians are inefficient, lack initiative and what not. It is to expose this policy mainly that I am attacking the present nominations and I do so on their merits.

Let me first deal with the case of Mr. Chitnavis.

Mr. Chitnavis passed the best part of his life about 30 years in Government service and retired therefrom by the middle of 1915. While in Government service he was known to be a very weak man and beyond disposing of routine work and cases he is not known to have suggested any new policies or methods for improving the system of administration or for the betterment of the material and moral conditions of the people. Either on account of his colour or some other cause he was not made permanent Commissioner though he was eligible to hold that post and had to retire as Deputy Commissioner. During the period of more than 5 years that elapsed between the date of his retirement and his first appointment as a Minister and even afterwards he is not known to have done anything to promote political and economical progress of the provinces. Even in his own Malguzari villages he is not known to have established village panchayats or co-operative societies or done anything to improve or better the material and moral condition of his tenants.

He represents the landholders' constituency in the Council, but his views on the Settlement Bill which is on the legislative anvil are not yet known. During the last election campaign he assured his constituents that he would not accept Minister's office even if it was offered to him and would defend their cause on the Settlement Bill as an ordinary member. Contrary to that pledge on the strength of which he succeeded in the elections he has accepted the Minister's office. By doing hard work during the first 3 years of his office it was expected that Mr. Chitnavis would falsify the accusations that retired Government servants were not fit to be Ministers. He did not avail himself of the opportunity. He has not laid down any policies for the execution of which his continuance in office is necessary. His work as a Minister consisted in disposing of files containing mostly mere routine administrative work. I do not know if Mr. Chitnavis issued any manifesto for the purposes of the last election and if in that manifesto he has attempted to give an account of his stewardship. It is reasonable that Mr. Chitnavis should give an account of his past stewardship both for the purpose of justifying the fat salary he received and also for justifying his assumption of office in future.

Mr. Syed Hifazatalli is a young gentleman of about 32 years of age. He is a District Court pleader of about 5 years' standing. His experience of the local bodies is not of more than 2 years' standing. He has no other public or political services to his credit. He has got no experience of legislative work. How can such a person influence a Governor whose administrative experience extends over a period of 37 years? How can such a Minister control men in the permanent service, who in point of experience are far superior to him?

For all these reasons I believe that the appointment of these two gentlemen is a mockery of reforms. If such persons are allowed to continue in office these provinces will not be able to give a satisfactory account of themselves before the Royal Commission that will be appointed in 1929 or earlier to examine the working of the reforms.

On these grounds I urge most urgently that H. E. Sir Frank Sly should soon reconsider these appointments and appoint others in their place. If it is necessary to appoint Ministers he can get better men in the Council even outside the Swaraj Party men. The better course would be the other one suggested above in the beginning of this letter.

In the interest of their own self-respect as well as in the interest of the country, I would request these two gentlemen to resign at once.

Before closing I may mention that the course I have proposed before would save a good deal of expenditure. It is not understood why for a small province like Central Provinces and Berar which in pre-reform days used to be managed efficiently by a Chief Commissioner and a Financial Commissioner as many as 2 Executive Councillors and 2 Ministers are needed. It is an open secret that during the past 3 years one member and one Minister had very little work to do.—Yours, etc.,

B. S. JOSHI.

Balaghat, Jan. 14.

ASSEMBLY AND COUNCIL OF STATE.

DATES FOR OFFICIAL AND NON OFFICIAL WORK.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

DELHI, Jan. 15.

As already announced the Winter Session of the Council of State and the first session of the new Legislative Assembly commence on the 30th instant on which date the Upper House will devote itself to the official business and the Lower to the formal ceremony of swearing in of members. Both the Houses will therefore sit that day only for about two hours. His Excellency the Viceroy will address the joint session of both the Houses on 31st. The regular business will therefore commence in February. Circular letters have been addressed by the Legislative department to all the members of the Council of State and Legislative Assembly intimating the date provisionally allotted for the transaction of business in the month of February. The session will no doubt last till the end of March, if not later. For non-official business in the Council of State eight days have been fixed namely 4th, 6th, 11th, 13th, 18th, 20th, 25th and 27th. The ballots for the business on these days will be held on several days of January and February, the first being on the 19th January. Official business will be taken up on seven days in February namely 5th, 7th, 12th, 14th, 19th, 21st and 28th. For non-official business in the Legislative Assembly also eight days have been allotted, six for resolutions and two for bills. The dates for the resolutions are 5th, 7th, 12th, 14th, 19th and 26th, for the bills 21st and 28th. Official business will be discussed on 1st, 4th, 6th, 11th, 13th, 18th, 20th, 25th, and 27th. Ballots for non-official business will be held on several days in January and February, the first day being on 21st January.

NATIONAL BABY WEEK IN BANGALORE

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

BANGALORE, Jan. 15.

The National Baby Week and Health Exhibition in Bangalore City was opened yesterday by Mr. A. R. Banerji, the Dewan. Grand preparations have been made and there was a large gathering on the occasion.

The exhibition, which is interestingly got up, has several useful sections like maternity, health, malaria, model town and others.

Thirty six companies with an aggregate capital of 92 lakhs were registered in November compared with 40 companies, capital 123 lakhs in November 1922. 34 companies, capital 247 lakhs went into liquidation or were finally dissolved in November.—(A.P.)

The National Baby Week in Kolar Gold field was formally inaugurated Monday in the King George Hall, where an interesting health exhibition is being held.—(A.P.)

Mr. A. B. Shakespeare, C. I. E., Director of Messrs. Begg, Sutherland and Co., Cawnpore, has been elected President of the Upper India Chamber of Commerce for the current year and the annual general meeting of the Chamber will be held on Friday 25th.—A. P.

PATNA COUNCIL.

GOVERNOR'S INAUGURAL SPEECH.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

PATNA, January 15.

The first meeting of the New Legislative Council of Behar and Orissa was held today. After the oath of allegiance by the members Khowaja Mahomad Noor, President of the Council made a short speech welcoming the members. He congratulated Sir Mahomed Fakiruddin and Mr. W. S. Bremner C.I.E. on the Honours conferred on them. The Council was then adjourned till 3 p.m. when H. E. The Governor inagurated the Council.

The following is the speech of H. E. the Governor at the inauguration of the Bihar and Orissa Council:—

"Mr. President and gentlemen, it is my pleasant duty to greet you on the first meeting of the second reformed council of Bihar and Orissa and I trust that this is the beginning of three years of useful and harmonious work. As it is almost inevitable immediately after a general election the business of the council during this session will be briefer than is likely to be the case hereafter. The old council naturally wound up business initiated by it and some new measures have yet to be brought forward. Your most important preoccupation will be the budget. There are no official bills of first class importance to be introduced, though three are in hand. One is to facilitate construction of overhead ropeways. This is intended among other things to assist the process of sand stowing in the mines and is, I imagine, of non-controversal character. Another seeks to bring the Sambalpur Municipality under our Provincial Municipal Act. It is at present governed by the Central Provinces enactment. The third deals with the audit of the Local funds. Some days will be given for the discussion of resolutions. To-morrow you will be asked to elect a deputy president and the Public Accounts Committee, Regarding the Standing Committees, I propose a change of procedure which will, I hope commend itself to you.

INDIAN MARINE COMMITTEE.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

MADRAS, January 15.

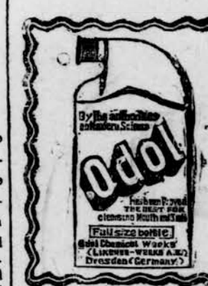
The Indian Marine Committee assembled to-day at the Committee room of the Council Chambers and examined two witnesses before lunch. Col. R. Severs, Port Officer, Nagapatam, examined referred to the disinclination of Indians towards embarking on schemes involving large outlay of capital and did not consider state aid either necessary or desirable as an inducement to the people to embark on shipping enterprises. India could not, in his opinion, compete successfully with Europe and America in the matter of shipbuilding.

Sir Ahmed Thambi Mercair, the next witness examined, said training of Indians for the mercantile career seemed to him a sound commercial proposition both in the interests of India and the shipbuilding companies, as European officers were comparitively costlier than Indians. With regard to the Royal Indian Marine, witness did not want a separate navy for India as the British Navy was sufficient for their purpose. The witness advocated facilities being given to Indians in the development of shipbuilding and marine engine construction. He advocated state aid as necessary for providing shipbuilding dock yards and expressed strongly against the abolition of deferred rebate system.

The Committee will examine in the afternoon, Lt. Commander F. H. Cooke and will conclude the examination of Madras witnesses on 21st instant. Dewan Bahadur Rangachariar is not attending the Madras sittings of the Committee having gone to Delhi for preparing the report of the Bar Committee.

Mr. F. H. Cooke, Port Officer, Calicut, who also represented the Calicut Chamber of Commerce examined by the Marine Committee stated that state aid was not desirable or necessary for the development of the shipbuilding industry and the only advisable state aid would be some degree of remission of the customs duty on the materials or manufactures required for this industry. With regard to training facilities he advocated instead of a Municipal College on shore, the establishment of nautical classes in the existing Engineering Colleges at Calcutta, Bombay and Madras.

Mr. Deshbandhu Gupta, Editor of the daily "Tej", Delhi, who was convicted and sentenced to one year simple imprisonment by the District Magistrate, Delhi, under **sections 153 A. and 505 I. P. C., has been acquitted by the Lahore High Court where he filed a revision petition. Mr. Gupta after his acquittal returned to Delhi and resumed the editorship of the "Tej" on the 15th instant.—A. P.**



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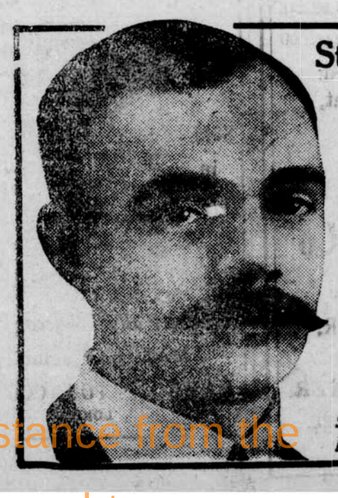

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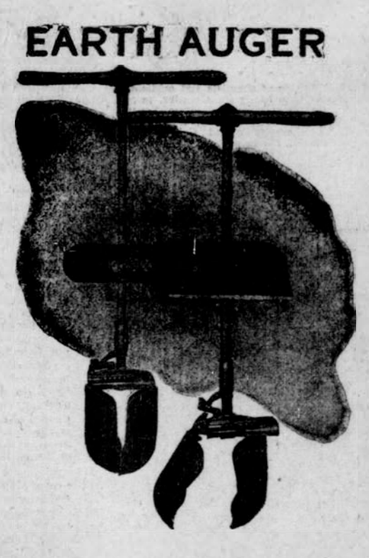

Printed and published for the Indian Newspaper Co. Ltd., by MARMADUKE PICKTHALL (Editor) at the "Bombay Chronicle" Press, Medows Street, Fort, Bombay.